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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Steel Steals Up on Labor

Why the Heat Over Court?

Neutrality Awaits Leaven

¶ With a world armament race demanding steel and more steel; the automobile industry, seeking record outputs, demanding steel and more steel; the new streamlined era of the rails demanding steel and more steel; new uses, new processes, new purchasing powers, demanding steel and more steel—the vast steel empire in the United States, employing 550,000 workers, paying them a billion a year, steps out of the glare of the open hearths and into the glare of publicity with unprecedented offers of wage increases and work week reductions.

¶ **Forestalling a general** steel strike, threatened by the C. I. O. forces, the leading steel companies agree to wage increases which boost minimum wages from $4.20 to $5 a day and reduce hours of labor from 48 to 40 a week. Two immediately practical advantages are achieved by the agreement. The steel plants continue without interruption to enjoy their share of increasing prosperity, and conflict between the steel producers and the United States Navy over hour and wage stipulations of the Walsh-Healey Act ceases.

¶ **The agreement** of the largest of the steel producers to bargain with C. I. O. officials for members of their own union likewise does much to lessen the labor tension. On the face of it, this new agreement implies a recognition by industry of the rights of labor and of labor's combined power to demand such rights. Further, it may be assumed that thought and experience has revealed the practical advantages of generosity. It's a sort of sublimating of David Harum's homely advice, "Do unto the other feller the way he'd like to do unto you, an' do it fust." It's an excellent rule to beat the other fellow by giving before he beats you by demanding.

¶ **While President Roosevelt** signs the Sumners-McCarran bill for voluntary retirement of Supreme Court justices, the House and Senate witness a display of verbal pyrotechnics as opponents to the court realignment scheme voice the charge that the party machine is being utilized to "put the heat on" in support of New Deal legislation and supporters of the court rejuvenation proposal retaliate with the charge that a return is being made to "Ku Klux Klan methods" in fighting the bill. Obviously the heat of the electorate, engendered by the unexpected proposal, has reached the administrative chambers and spokesmen for both sides are allowing a deal of unnecessary bitterness to permeate their arguments.

¶ **From the Tower**, there seems to be no cause for heat. The two sides of the court realignment question have been thoroughly debated and publicized. The people of the United States, following the argument, are—or should be—aware that on the one side is the question of granting unusual influence over the court to Executive and congressional interests for the sake of facilitating New Deal legislation considered imminently needful. On the other side, is the feeling that such methods of obtaining what would amount to a grant of power through unusual control of the judiciary are not needful nor advantageous, since the established channels of legislation and adjudication offer sufficient leeway for the progressive and proper functioning of American democracy.

¶ **The choice** which America will make will be governed by higher wisdom as it is removed from the heat of parties, personalities, or personal preferences, and calmly reasoned from a basis of principle.

¶ **While the Congress** of the United States is considering neutrality legislation of the "cash and carry variety," readers of last Wednesday's Monitor Magazine section who traced a connection between Europe's "butter or guns" problem, as explained by the Marquis of Lothian, and America's neutrality obligations, will find further interest in the fact that Lord Lothian now advises the British House of Lords to follow the American example of armed neutrality.

¶ **Lord Lothian** characterizes his impression of American neutrality as "non-commitment and non-intervention." He tells the Lords that this policy seems more practicable for Britain than the continued support of the French policy of subjection and encirclement of Germany.

¶ **There is something** at work in the world forcing men to see the fallacy of fear and hatred. The diplomacy which bars these fundamental aggressors from its councils eventually will bring true conciliation to a continent troubled by a diversity of aims. Meantime nations that are strong enough may elect to withdraw from the fray in an attitude of "watchful waiting" while hatreds destroy themselves and the leaven of tolerance works.

U. S. Subordinates Trade to Peace

Lothian Urges British to Adopt U. S. Plan of Neutrality

Alliances Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 2—A plea that Great Britain should adopt the United States policy of armed neutrality, or "some approximation to it," was made by the Marquis of Lothian in the House of Lords today.

Lord Lothian urged his hearers to pay far more attention to the present-day policy of the United States. In the first place, he said, her neutrality legislation is going to have a profound influence on the British position in another world war, if there is one. "It will be impossible for us to buy munitions of war or to raise loans, and in certain circumstances we may be debarred from buying raw materials and foodstuffs, even if we have cash in the United States with which to do so. In the second place, Secretary Hull's policy for striking at the greatest single cause of war today—extravagant barriers to trade—is the most immediate peace policy we can adopt.

Similar Policies

"In the third place," Lord Lothian continued, "there is far more in the fundamental attitude of the United States to Europe than is usually understood on this side of the Atlantic. It approximates far more to the policy we have adopted in Spain — non-commitment to either side and non-intervention. They say that the fundamental thing that is wrong with Europe is its internal anarchy — the division of an area no larger than the United States into 25 separate national sovereignties. No outside power, they say, can solve the problem of European anarchy.

"The United States," said Lord Lothian, "will only intervene if Europe breaks out into the rest of the world so as to affect the vital interests of the United States.

Hands-Off Best Policy

"There's a great deal to be said for the view that it would be far better for the world and for ourselves if we were to align ourselves with the American policy of non-commitment and non-intervention in Europe, so far as it is practical for us to do so, than to continue to support the French policy for

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

What Neutrality Measure Provides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 2

Essential points of the Pittman neutrality bill, to be voted upon today, are as follows:

Mandatory embargo on shipments of all arms, ammunition, instruments of war, and war loans to all belligerents, or to both parties in a civil war when the President finds American peace endangered. The President is to decide when a state of war exists and will enumerate the articles to be embargoed.

Permissive authority to the President to prohibit shipments of any articles or raw materials to belligerents in American vessels. Such shipments in belligerent vessels must be bought and paid for, and American citizens cannot travel on those vessels.

American nations resisting aggression from Eastern Hemisphere are exempted from these embargoes.

Pittman Neutrality Bill Nears Vote and Passage in Senate

Bars War Trading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2 — The Senate approached almost certain passage of the Pittman neutrality bill—or, as it has been re-christened, "the peace act of 1937"—with the issues clearly defined, and three divergent viewpoints represented.

First—The great bulk of senators apparently favor the Pittman measure as written combining the old Neutrality Act with new features designed to keep Americans and the American flag out of danger zones in time of war, thus abandoning the 150-year-old freedom-of-the-seas doctrine.

Second—The Vandenberg group, while supporting practically all of the measure, objects to the degree of discretionary power left to the President.

Third—The Borah-Johnson group, while also supporting most of the bill, oppose the cash-and-carry provision under which warring powers could come to American ports to buy food and raw materials on a cash basis, but under which America's own vessels would be kept at home and the traditional freedom-of-the-seas doctrine abandoned.

When the Pittman bill passes the Senate it will wait for the McReynolds bill in the House. This gives the President larger discretionary authority and omits the provision requiring transfer of title before American goods are shipped to belligerents.

Describing the measure as an at-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

Survey of NRA Hints at New Trade Program

Roosevelt Message Forecasts Three-Fold Solution

Defects Are Listed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—President Roosevelt today transmitted to Congress an exhaustive survey of the American experience with government control of business under NRA. Along with it he sent a brief covering message, implying that the lessons learned under NRA "will point the way" to a future and better solution of the Government's relationship to business.

The emphasis placed on the report by the President's message and the endorsement of its findings implied by the message were immediately assumed to forecast new legislation which will undertake in a radically different way to attack the same problems which NRA was designed to solve.

The findings of the survey most pertinent to the question of a new legislative approach to these problems are:

The labor and trade practice aspects of new program similar to NRA should be separated entirely.

In providing for any immunity from the anti-trust laws Congress should set definite standards. There should be no relaxation without legislative action. There should be no criminal action for violation of trade practice agreements.

Shortening of hours "in order to spread work, is a confession of failure in the economic system."

Any experimenting with general wage controls should start on an experimental basis with a few important industries.

But while general wage and hour control requires extreme caution, minimum wages can be socially beneficial.

The value of NRA'S child labor provision "is clear."

"The public support given by NRA to the principle of the freedom of labor to organize and bargain collectively was of great and probably lasting importance."

Threefold Program

These findings in general coincide with the present tendency here to look toward future NRA legislation as a threefold matter. One aspect is antitrust law relaxation to permit trade practice agreements. A second is wage and hour control. A third is further support for the principle of collective bargaining for labor.

Legislation along these three lines is now in the formative process. The President in merely transmitting the report without any recommendations for legislation is undoubtedly preparing the way for such legislation in the future. The attention of Congress is called actively to the questions involved.

The survey is the work of an outside group of men who have no official relationship to the Government. They are Prof. J. M. Clark of Columbia University, an economist; William H. Davis of New York, a lawyer; George M. Harrison of Cincinnati, president of the Brother-

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Bargainers

Wide World

Philip Murray

(Above) Steel Union Leader

Benjamin F. Fairless

(Below) President of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, Who Recognized the C. I. O. Union as the Collective Bargaining Agency for Its Members

Hopkins' Assault On Court Arouses Storm of Dissent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—Heat rather than light dominated the Supreme Court issue discussion today.

Following the Senate's warm interchanges of yesterday, the night's radio speeches struck sparks that were glowing brighter than ever in Washington today. Perhaps the brightest spark came from the speech of Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, which was widely criticized in the capital today, not only by opponents of the President's plan, but by proponents as well.

But proponents of the President's plan received a powerful recruit today in Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, previously uncommitted. Senator Logan was a judge and

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Steel Pay Boosted; C.I.O. Union Wins Bargaining Rights

Action Held Solution to Navy's Building Problems

Threat of Strike Believed Averted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The totally unexpected action of the steel industry in announcing a 40-hour week, higher wages and the opening of negotiations with organized labor produced immediate and highly important reactions here today. Chief among them are:

Assumption that the controversy over procurement of steel for the navy's big construction program is resolved. The navy announced that it will advertise at once for approximately 20,000,000 pounds of steel which it has been unable to procure, due to the refusal until now of the steel producers to meet the 40-hour week requirements of the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act.

Sweeping precedent for a 40-hour week in heavy industry has been established which will presumably spread to other industries still working longer hours.

Powerful impetus to the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis. Officials of the C. I. O. expect that out of yesterday's developments will come contracts between steel companies and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers which is a C. I. O. union. This will give John Lewis and his forces a dominant labor position in steel, automobiles, and the garment industry as well as numerous other smaller industries.

A tremendous feeling of relief in Administration circles over the prospect emerging out of the Pittsburgh developments that the imminent danger of strikes in the steel industry has been averted.

Action Unexpected

The unexpectedness of the steel industry's action was complete. Within less than a week high administration officials had been delivered a virtual ultimatum by steel producers to the effect that it would be impossible for them to meet the 40-hour-week requirements of the Walsh-Healey Act.

Further than that, steel has for decades been the citadel of anti-unionism in big industry. No one in official quarters here was sufficiently optimistic to even hope for a conclusion to the C. I. O.'s unionization drive in steel without a struggle of major proportions which might tie up the industry.

What has happened appears here to have only one possible explanation The partial victory which Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. drew from the General Motors sit-down strike was accepted by the steel producers as meaning that forceible resistance to unionization was no longer the answer to the problem.

Friendly Attitude

By their action they immediately improve their position both in the public eye and with their own work-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

40-Hour Week Granted; Peaceful Settlement Is Predicted

Increase Is Set At $100,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 2—For the first time in 55 years, executives of a United States Steel Corporation unit arranged to sit around a conference table to bargain collectively with representatives of an outside union—an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization—here today. Coincidentally, wage increases aggregating more than $100,000,000 were announced by six other leading steel producers and their basic work week was reduced from 48 hours to 40.

The bargaining conference was to open this afternoon, following a surprise announcement last night that the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, chief subsidiary of U. S. Steel and employer of 120,000 out of the industry's 550,000 workers, would discuss the demands of members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the CIO union for the steel industry, with the union's leaders. The corporation's traditional policy had been never to deal with outside unions.

Peace Hopes Grow

While responsible spokesmen for neither side would commit themselves officially that peace was near in the fight by the C. I. O., headed by John L. Lewis, to organize the steel industry and establish the principle of collective bargaining, with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers as the official spokesmen for steel labor, every one was optimistic as Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, and Phillip Murray, steel workers' organizer, prepared to meet.

In all quarters the situation was seen as fast approaching a showdown between the Lewis committee and the big iron masters, with both sides, however, aiming at reconciliation. While hope was high that these spokesmen would agree, it was not questioned that even higher officials would be called in and government intervention occur should the negotiations reach an impasse. Thus would the history of the General Motors strike in Michigan be repeated in the steel industry, of which Pittsburgh is the center.

Basis for Negotiation

Neither side would make public when this was written the basis for the negotiations. These, however, were defined in quarters believed to be informed as follows:

1. An advance in the minimum wage from $4.20, as at present, to $5 a day.
2. An eight-hour reduction in the work week, making it 40 hours instead of 48 hours as of today.
3. Time and a half for overtime.
4. A formal agreement recognizing the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
5. No discrimination against union members for union activity.

Announcement of wage increases estimated to mean $100,000,000 a year to steel workers came simultaneously from the Bethlehem Steel Company in Bethlehem, the National Steel Corporation here, the Inland Steel Company in Chicago, the Republic Steel Corporation, and the Youngsteown Sheet & Tube Company in Cleveland, and the National Tube Company, a United States Steel subsidiary, in Lorain, Ohio.

The Associated Press reported that the Bethlehem Company would increase base labor rates in its plants 10 cents an hour and adjust other rates in pay; that the National had granted a $5 a day minimum wage for a 40-hour week effective on March 16; That the Inland Steel had advanced minimum rates from 52½ cents to 62½ cents an hour and agreed to "equitably adjust" other rates; that the Republic would boost its wage rates 10 cents an hour, from 52½ cents to 62½ cents, effective March 16, and that it also would adjust other rates "equitably," while the National Tube had accepted a compromise offer of a daily wage increase of 80 cents, which would place the minimum rate at $5 a day.

Steel Shares Advanced

These concessions to the workers, together with the optimistic atmosphere here today, were, taken together, seen as bringing the iron masters and labor closer together than ever before in the history of the steel industry.

Immediate repercussion was had in the stock market, where steel shares got off to a strong start, leading the entire market with advances of fractions to two points. United States Steel, Bethlehem, National Republic and all other steel shares advancing, as did many other companies which have been threatened with labor difficulties. Chrysler, for instance, advanced 1½ points as the opening.

Only the future can determine how justified this optimism is. Conservative quarters were, therefore, cautious, recalling the traditional policy of United States Steel, dominant figure in the industry, never to recognize outside labor unions as the accredited spokesmen for its work-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Italy to Extend Arms Service In Reply to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 2 — The world armaments race has been given fresh impetus with today's official announcement that Italy has approved plans for the further adequate increase of her already extensive military preparations.

Details of the plan are not disclosed, but it is stated that they include integral militarization of all active forces of the nation between the ages of 18 and 55, with periodical recall to the colors of the various classes and attainment in the fullest degree of self-sufficiency so far as the military requirements are concerned, together with total sacrifice if need be of civil to military exigencies.

Evidently the substantial intensification of Italy's armaments program is the reply to the British rearmament plan, the vastness of which has greatly impressed the Fascist leaders. Rightly or wrongly, the prevalent opinion in this country is that the British rearmament program is aimed at Italy and her friends.

In urging the need for increased military preparedness before the Fascist Grand Council, which held a five-hour session last night, the Duce stated that the present state of Italy's military preparations is satisfactory. His justification for enlargement of the Italian military program was the assumption that the possibility, even remote, of general limitation of armaments is definitely excluded.

That passage in the resolution as passed by the Grand Council referring to the attainment of self-independence in military supplies, has caused some anxiety in diplomatic circles here.

Japanese leaders and defense plans: Page 4.

Canadian Airline to Link Atlantic and Pacific Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., March 2—Air crossings of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, connecting with Canada's new projected transcontinental airline, are viewed as distinct possibilities when it was announced recently by C. D. Howe, Canada's Minister of Transport, that Australia has suggested a trans-Pacific service linking with the trans-Canada line.

Test flying of the trans-Atlantic route between England and Canada is expected to be started early this coming summer, practically simultaneously with the start of the transcontinental Canadian service.

Route to Australia

The trans-Pacific service route, linking the western end of the Canadian route with Australia would lie as projected from Vancouver B. C., to Alaska and along the Aleutian chain to Siberia and down the Russian and Chinese coast lines to Hong Kong where a connection would be made to the Imperial Airways service to London.

From authoritative sources it is learned that the Canadian Minister of Transport will favor Lockheed 10-passenger, two-engined Electras on the trans-Canada mail route when the service is inaugurated. It has also been indicated that Douglas Sleepers, the big transports that are standard equipment on the major United States airlines, are being considered as the units in the passenger service.

Would Lower German Time

The Atlantic crossing by air—scheduled to take less than a third as long as the fastest liner and to clip 15 hours from the Hindenburg's 45 hours—is likely to be offered to travelers from England to Canada and the United States by November of this year.

In the project Canada is associated with the Irish Free State, Great Britain and the United States in an effort to forestall German plans to lay down a permanent trans-Atlantic service provided by lighter-than-air craft. To block the scheme for German supremacy in the field it was found necessary for the four governments to pool their resources in the enterprise which will be known as Trans-Atlantic Airways.

A semi-weekly service will be offered by next fall when flights will be made from North America via Bermuda, the Azores and Lisbon. The northern route will be flown experimentally this spring.

It will be possible by the proposed schedule for a traveler to leave Ottawa Friday afternoon and attend a church service in London early Sunday morning.

Quarter Interest for Canada

Under existing plans, which bring the long-projected ocean air service closer to reality, Canada's interest in the corporation formed by the Imperial Airways, the Pan American Airways and associated governments will be 24½ per cent.

The Dominion's only immediate contribution will be to provide meteorological information to the test fliers down the Gulf of St. Lawrence and over Newfoundland.

Centarus flying boats will make the transoceanic trip from the London end of the route. Imperial Airways is at present constructing 24 of these air giants for this summer's travel. They will make the trip in 30 hours.

American Subsidy Proposed

It was recently announced in the United States House of Representatives that the arrangements with the British Government are almost completed. At the same time an appropriation of $900,000, based on a mail subsidy of $2 per mile, was recommended by the House.

Stoutly standing by their earlier prediction that the trans-Canada service would begin this summer, officials in Ottawa announced that an 18-hour mail schedule had been set for the trip from Montreal to Vancouver.

It is the mail service which will initiate the transcontinental airline, the Minister of Transport explained.

Fliers Welcome Start

Canadian flying men are frankly skeptical of the chances of starting the trans-Canada service by this summer. Most of them placed the opening day of the complete, transcontinental service somewhere in 1938.

But all expressed satisfaction that something was being done and that Canada was actually laying plans which would one day win fresh prestige in the realm of commercial aviation and provide another great transportation system for the Dominion.

An examination of the Minister of Transport's later plans makes it quite logical to assume that the trans-Canada service will not be ready to function by July 1, the original date set.

It is now intended to fly the old Prairie air-mail route first and when it is functioning smoothly to gear in to an eastern service and in this way span the Dominion with the mail. It is readily conceded that passenger traffic will not follow in any volume for some time.

Poland's New Political Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, March 2 — With the launching of the new Government Party to be known as "The Camp of National Unity," the Polish people are thrust into a rush of new political alignments.

Col. Adam Koc, former Financial Undersecretary of Poland and exhead of the Bank of Poland, announced the name and plans of the organization and was the dominant personality at a meeting of representatives from 150 Polish cities, Feb. 28. These delegates represented middle-class organizations throughout the nation and this group is significantly enough being formed in advance of other groups. The present drive is to amalgamate the middle class into a strong backing for the Government. The chairman of the group was announced as Stefan Starzynski, mayor of Warsaw.

When the present Constitution was enacted in April, 1935, representation in the Sejm (the Lower House of Parliament) ceased to be on a party basis as the Constitution does not recognize any political parties. Consequently, the Government Party was dissolved about 18 months ago. The new arrangement, however, has not been found satisfactory in practice, and a new Government Party is now being promoted under the leadership of Colonel Koc.

Reports appearing abroad that the Government is planning to turn Poland into a one-party authoritarian State under Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, are discounted here. The Marshal, of course, will be the guiding hand in the new Government organization. It goes equally without saying that opposition parties will have little hope of ousting the Government Party from office, although those that are sufficiently strong may be able to insist on inclusion in the ruling group.

But Poland does not take kindly to the idea of a one-party State. What is happening at the moment is an attempt to bring certain other parties into the Government group in order to widen the basis of the popular support for the Cabinet.

It is understood that when the negotiations, in which Col. Boguslaw Miedzinski, Editor of the Gazeta Polska, is playing an important role, are complete, the Sejm will be asked to modify the existing electoral law so as to permit political parties to be directly represented in Parliament. It is denied that any alterations in the Constitution are in prospect.

Poland and the colonial issue: Page 5.

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Agriculture: A Long Range Problem

Safeguarding Consumers as Well as Farmers Is Basic Objective

Issues Before America

As guide and interpreter to the debates and actions of the United States Government in the critical weeks and months ahead, The Christian Science Monitor offers a series of 12 articles, on the outstanding issues, prepared by the authoritative writers of its Washington News Bureau, of which this is the second.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The aim of Henry Wallace and his associates in the Department of Agriculture is to get a fair share of the national income for American farmers without stepping too much on the toes of the city-dwelling consumer.

This branch of the Government set out in 1933 to remove the paradox of want in the midst of plenty that was a major feature of the early depression picture. But no sooner had it persuaded farmers, by means of monetary rewards, to reduce their plantings and butcher their little pigs, when two years of drought came to show up the weakness in the plan. Prices paid by the consumers shot upward.

Secretary Wallace now likens the old AAA experiment to the Model T Ford. He admits that it had its faults, but excuses its inadequacy on the ground that it was an emergency measure.

Five-Point Program

Now he is planning a new V-8 model farm program, designed to provide greater long-range security for both the farmer and the city dweller. The new national program is made up of five parts, for which legislation either has been or will soon be recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt. These are:

1. Soil conservation benefits.
2. Crop insurance.
3. Ever-normal granary.
4. Last resort crop production control.
5. Aid to tenant farmers.

In general, this program has received the endorsement of the major farm organizations of the country, though in some cases certain groups have asked for special emphasis on one phase or another. Farm leaders go along with Mr. Wallace in his declaration that "The American farmer owes a duty to the American consumer to see that he is adequately fed no matter what the weather. The consumer, in turn, through the Government, owes it to the farmer to see that surpluses accumulated in years of good weather do not ruin the farmer."

The only section of the new program now in effect is that dealing with soil conservation. This act was passed as stop-gap legislation after the Supreme Court overthrew the AAA in January, 1936. It provides a system of cash rewards for farmers who maintain and increase the fertility of their farmlands. In the case of corn, it is being used at the present time to limit acreage and provide a better-balanced feed situation, but it is inadequate to bring stabilization beyond a certain point.

Crop insurance and the ever-normal granary plan are closely allied. Under the crop insurance proposal, recently sent by the President to Congress after lengthy study by a specially - appointed committee, farmers would pay premiums to the Government in a commodity or cash equivalent. The stores of the commodity thus built up in favorable years would be released in times of scarcity.

The President recommended that

Approval of Program by Present Supreme Court Doubted

crop insurance be tried out on the 1938 wheat crop and, if successful, be extended to cover other commodities later. The plan would not insure farm prices and income directly but would insure yields, with the Government guaranteeing to participating farmers a yield up to probably 75 per cent of their normal production. Premiums would vary according to the risk in various sections of the country as shown by actuarial records. Participation would be voluntary.

Ever-Normal Granary

The "ever-normal granary" plan has been labeled the "Joseph plan" by Secretary Wallace because of the resemblance it bears to the Biblical incident of storing grain in bountiful years for use in time of famine. "If the wisdom of Joseph in ancient Egypt can be adapted to our American economic and government institutions, we ought to apply it," Mr. Wallace says.

He predicts that the ever-normal granary plan "will protect consumers in case of great natural calamity and would adequately protect farmers against a return to price-crushing surpluses of the type of 1932."

Under the plan, the granary would be filled either by purchase, by crop insurance, or by loans making it worth the farmer's while to turn a certain part of his crop over to the government instead of selling it. The granary plan is based on the same general principle as President Hoover's Federal Farm Board, but additional checks have been devised to keep supplies from getting so large that the Government cannot

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Improved Personnel Held Need In Enforcement of Crime Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Unification and personnel were themes developed at a Wisconsin conference on crime prevention, held here. Recognition that the State must assume a larger responsibility in the campaign against juvenile delinquency and adult crime, and agreement that a co-ordination of all agencies must supplant the "guerrilla warfare" now carried on by separate groups, were among the fruits of a gathering sponsored by the University of Wisconsin.

For three days, representatives of judicial, enforcement and other branches of public service conferred with educators on means to stop crime at its sources.

The 200 or more conferees emerged with a set of resolutions recommending helps as follows:

1. A state bureau of identification, statistics and investigation.
2. Free extension of the state university's services to local enforcement agencies.
3. A committee composed of delegates from represented organizations, to co-operate with an interim committee of the Legislature in unifying the work of the conference.
4. A state radio communication service.
5. Investigation of the possibilities of the "wholly indeterminate sentence."

The conference, explained Prof. A. L. Gausewitz of the Wisconsin Law School, was called partly as a result of a deadlock over the proposed creation of a state department of justice. Although a bill proposed in the Legislature was scrapped, the problems it involved had been drafted into the conference program.

"Crime," he observed, "cannot be controlled by waiting until people commit crimes. The important thing in crime control is personnel, and we must know what we can expect of our law enforcement officers, and we must equip them."

A state director of crime prevention was suggested by Judge Max Nohl of the Milwaukee municipal court; who indicated that such a program should begin with the child in the cradle, and who recommended, as a function of such a director, the preparation of literature "to be used by teachers in instructing the child in the kindergarten, in the first and second grades, that certain things are wrong, un-Christian, and un-American, as telling lies, cheating in school, stealing small articles."

The matter of the wholly indeterminate sentence, discussed in Wisconsin at various times in the past, was brought into focus by Gov. Philip F. La Follette, who pointed out that his creation of a State Pardon Board in 1935 was prompted by the aim toward greater uniformity in prison terms.

"We need far more short sentences," he said. "We need periods of detention and then a period of work and a period of supervised parole. Our system of sentences needs supervision. There isn't any reasonable justification why, if you live in a certain section and commit a crime, you will have to spend six or seven years in prison, while if you commit the same crime in another section you will get one year or be paroled."

Out-Thinking the Criminal

L. C. Schilder, chief of the identification division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, declared that officers must be able to out-think as well as out-shoot the criminal. He pointed to an aroused public opinion as an important factor in stamping out law violations.

"Regardless of scientific ideas," he said, "criminals still must be apprehended by better men than they are."

The war against crime, said Prof. J. H. Mathews, University of Wisconsin criminologist and ballistics expert, "will be a losing one, until each state wakes up to the necessity of the establishment of crime detection bureaus and laboratories."

There should be in every state, he maintained, a department of justice, working in co-operation with the federal department on interstate cases; and he predicted that within a few years several universities will offer training courses for crime investigators.

Prof. John L. Gillin, of the University of Wisconsin department of sociology and criminology, pointed to the need for co-ordination. "Too little co-operation exists in the crime problems, which transcend the unity of local organization," he said. "The battle has been carried on by guerrilla bands. Like the colonies in the American Revolution, each has its own army."

The importance of personnel in connection with the parole system, recently under attack because of the numerous crimes committed by parolees in some states, was emphasized at the conference.

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States Prepare To Share Federal Housing Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 2—While Congress considers a bill to turn the federal housing job over to the states for administration, state legislatures are scurrying about to qualify their commonwealths for participation in the vast proposed undertaking.

In 14 state legislatures, enabling acts for local housing authorities have been introduced but up to last week end they had not reached the governors. Twenty-one other states have established the required housing authorities. This leaves 13 states without either laws or bills, according to the National Association of Housing Officials here.

But many of these states have legislatures in session, and the national association expects to see increased activity in them now that the Wagner-Steagall bill has been introduced into both houses of Congress.

This bill provides for a "billion dollar housing program" to be financed by federal bonds. But direction, planning and management of the low-rent houses would be vested in local authorities. In order to receive federal funds, states are required to set up local housing authorities or the equivalent.

States having such authorities make themselves eligible, under terms of this bill, to receive their share of annual grants amounting to $12,500,000 a year for low rent housing projects over a four-year period. In addition, limited-profit corporations for housing will be able to obtain $25,000,000 in loans each year of the four-year period. Authors of the bill claim that this would provide 375,000 family dwelling units and go far to supply the need of low-income groups for cheap modern houses.

The program for decentralizing federal housing activities follows upon the experience of the Government in planning and constructing 51 public low-cost housing projects. Many difficulties were encountered due to the effort to direct the work from Washington. The new bill would authorize the Government to sell or lease these housing projects to local authorities or to lease them to non-profit housing agencies.

Advocates of decentralized housing activities are encouraged by a recent court decision in favor of municipal housing authorities, said Coleman Woodbury, executive director of the National Association of Housing Officials. The Court of Appeals, highest court in Kentucky, recently handed down a decision affirming the validity of the 1934 legislative act in that state providing for municipal housing commissions.

The Kentucky decision, said Mr. Woodbury, covered the important points of use of condemnation proceeding to procure sites. It buttresses the similar decision handed down last year in the State of New York, he said.

Strike Situation Eases

By the Associated Press

A sit-down strike closed the main plant of the Murray Corporation of America, automobile body manufacturers, this afternoon. The United Automobile Workers of America said that 5000 of the 6500 employees were participating in the strike.

Meanwhile a conciliatory attitude by employee and employer alike eased the tenseness of disputes along the far-flung strike front today.

Opposing forces bargained over wages, hours union recognition and other issues without resorting to physical violence. In many instances industrial management exercised only passive resistance to the sit-down strike method. Picketing generally was carried on in orderly fashion.

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's decision to bargain with the Committee for Industrial Organization signaled the first such move in years between the steel industry and organized labor.

Conferees reported a co-operative spirit existed at the initial wage parley between Philip Murray, high C. I. O. official, and Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the steel corporation.

Six steel companies almost simultaneously announced pay boosts and a 40-hour week for some 190,000 workers. They were the Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, National Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Inland Steel, and National Tube.

Strike Status Normal

Although new strikes broke out and old ones persisted, Hugh S. Kerwin of the United States Department of Labor considered the strike situation "normal for a recovery year." Another department official, Edward F. McGrady, said the sit-down technique has magnified labor disputes.

More than 100 sit-down strikers, most of them women, held two F. W. Woolworth Co. stores in Detroit. Both establishments were closed and strikers barred company officials from one. A union official said the strike might be extended to all of the firm's 2000 five-and-ten-cent stores in the nation unless the dispute over wages and hours were settled by Saturday.

Sit-down strikers at the Timken-Detroit Axle Co., and the Ferro Stamping Manufacturing Co., both in Detroit, were ordered by a court to show cause why they should not evacuate the plants.

Negotiators for General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America reported at Detroit a national minimum hourly wage was the lone obstacle to adjournment of their conference. Tomorrow the union will confer with the Chrysler Automobile Corporation.

Sit-Down in Mines

The sit-down form of strike went underground when 350 coal miners chose to remain 300 feet under the surface in the workings of the Jamison Coal Company mine at Uniontown, Penna., when their day's work was done. Relatives and friends brought food and clothing which were lowered to the strikers by night-shift workers.

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers said more than 2000 employees quit work at six mills in Berks County, Penna. Union recognition was the issue.

The Walton Shoe Company announced a pay boost had induced 1400 employees to return to work at its six plants in Chelsea, Mass.

Some 107 blind employees went on strike for increased pay and improved working conditions at a factory operated by the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind at Pittsburgh.

At Waukegan, Ill., scene of two riots between sit-down strikers and deputies, striking employees of the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation picketed peaceably. Orderly picketing also was the rule at the Douglas Aircraft Corporation plant at Santa Monica, Calif.

A sit-down strike halted production at the Holmes Foundry Company plant at Sarnia, Ont. At Toronto more than 1000 workers in furniture factories were on strike.

Roof Pools to Cool Homes

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—An engineering project for a new type of house, flat roofed, its top a skating rink in winter to keep the home warm, and a wading pool in summer to keep its cool, has been launched here.

Roof pools, it was explained, are a new accomplishment in air conditioning. With aid of new materials, it was said, they promise to bring an architectural revolution within reach of the average man.

The project was announced by Lieut. Col. W. C. Danielson, Washington, chairman of the committee on research of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. He does the building at army posts and airports.

Under water, he said, roofs last longer. They leak less. In summer water cools them, like the wet cloth around a water jug. In winter water or ice are both good insulation. Flat roofs cost less.

"Few persons," he added, "realize that the sloping roof came into use because of expansion and contraction of roofing materials."

It is no longer necessary with new materials.

"The peculiar feature," Colonel Danielson went on, "is that the best roofing materials have a much longer life when continuously under water than if exposed to direct sunlight."

The announcement was inspired by tests of two roof pools recently built. One is the Hershey Chocolate Company's office at Hershey, Penna., the other a department store in Milwaukee.

The store saved, said Colonel Danielson, 25 per cent of the size in air-conditioning equipment and 25 per cent of the electricity otherwise needed.

"It seems likely," said the Colonel, "that more and more of the houses of the future will adopt this practice, with flat roofs containing pools of water two or three inches in depth. The committee is launching a broad research program to study possibilities.

"Water insulation should bring nearer the day when air conditioning becomes definitely within the reach of the average family."

Sit-Down Strikes Hailed As Progress in Democracy

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2 (AP)—Sit-down strikes were hailed by Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of the division of industrial studies in the Russel Sage Foundation of New York, as a "great forward step in democracy" in an address before the Progressive Educational Association here Feb. 26.

"Democracy has made no greater step forward," Miss van Kleeck said referring to the recent automotive strikes.

"The sit-down strike is an ingenious method of gaining recognition without damaging and destructive action which is embittering to both sides. We should be glad of its general introduction as a means of settling differences between labor and corporations."

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Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

ers. Of their own free will they have granted wage and hour conditions as advantageous as the union could probably have won. At the same time they adopt a friendly and conciliatory attitude towards the labor union.

Such action is not looked upon here as capitulation, but rather as an extremely sound retreat to a strong position. Instead of being known as one of the most reactionary industries in the country, steel now stands as a leader in a progressive answer to labor problems. The steel men have already sat around a peace table with C. I. O. leaders, dealing with them on a basis of friendly co-operation. In addition, they have granted wages and hours which meet advanced modern social concepts of what is right.

Differ on Motives

The effect of this development on the movement developing here for new wage and hour legislation is an immediate subject of speculation. Another motive which perhaps can be read into the steel industry's action is a desire to indicate both to the government and to the country at large that American industry is able and willing to handle wage and hour and labor problems and that federal legislation is not necessary.

The argument which has been used here for legislation has been the alleged unwillingness of business to solve national economic problems. Time and again administration leaders from President Roosevelt down have called on business to take the leadership in solving the major economic and social problems of the day. No answer to this challenge could have been more complete than what steel has done. If the example provided is followed throughout industry generally it will undoubtedly remove much of the pressure behind the movement for new legislation.

The problem of steel for the Navy, which loomed so large and apparently insoluble yesterday, dissolves into nothing under the new steel policy. The 40-hour week removes the obstacle to bids on Navy orders. If bids are not forthcoming now the only possible reason can be the amount of private orders now being filled or the 10 per cent profit limit placed on Navy contracts by the Vinson-Trammel act. However, there is no concern here about this restriction. It is taken for granted that the American steel industry will again provide everything the American Navy may require.

Meanwhile, the question was asked of Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, what would be done with the board's action against the Carnegie-Illinois Corporation, to investigate C. I. O. complaints of discrimination against union organizers. His reply left a way open for the C. I. O. to withdraw its complaint, but said that barring such a withdrawal, the inquiry would go ahead.

Marine Officers And 300 Geishas Strike in Japan

TOKYO, March 2 (AP)—Merchant marine officers—not seamen—charging their employers with lack of respect for the Emperor, began a strike Feb. 28 which threatens to interfere with Japan's shipping lines.

It began at Yokohama with officers employed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Ship Company), and threatened immediate tying up of several units of that concern's world-wide services. The N. Y. K. is the largest Japanese shipping company.

With 300 Geisha engaged in a sit-down strike in a Buddhist temple on a mountain top near Osaka, Japan was confronted by two unique labor conflicts.

Just as the liner Katori Maru was about to sail from Yokohama for London the chief engineer and 10 other officers walked off, tying up the ship.

The Officers' Union, which claims 500 N. Y. K. officers as members, explained that the walkout was due to failure of the company, on the occasion of the Emperor reviewing the grand fleet off Kobe, Oct. 29, 1936, to issue orders for the N. Y. K. fleet throughout the world to hoist the Rising Sun flag in celebration of the event.

The union ordered its members to tie up all N. Y. K. vessels in Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka harbors and sent a memorial to the N. Y. K. directorate demanding:

1. That the directors formally acknowledge responsibility for an act of "lèse majesté" last Oct. 29;
2. That the president and vice-president of the company apologize to the public by advertisements in the leading newspapers of Tokyo and Osaka;
3. That the N. Y. K. directors reorganize the marine bureau of the company on the basis of "Japanism" as its guiding spirit.

"Japanism" is the unique blend of religion and patriotism to which Japanese super-patriots have adhered in recent years.

Reports from Osaka said that the branch of the officers' union there had decided to join the strike.

The president of the company belittled the strike. He asserted that last Oct. 29 the N. Y. K. followed the instructions of the Navy Ministry. He said the Katori Maru's sailing had been delayed merely by rain, which delayed loading, and asserted the company's sailing schedules would be carried out.

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Steel Industry Boosts Pay; Union Starts Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

ers and having always set its face against Mr. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization. It was admitted in these quarters, however, that the policy of the United States Steel management with regard to labor had changed greatly since the Homestead strike in 1892 and that, according to reports, the present management was more conciliatory in its attitude toward labor than any of its predecessors.

The big hurdle was seen here today, therefore, as union recognition.

Reports in quarters believed to be informed were that the Committee for Industrial Organization leaders were inclined to be "reasonable" on this subject—have not asked to have exclusive recognition written into the contract—a basis for settlement similar to that which was the basis of the General Motors settlement negotiated through the good offices of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan. This, if true, would, it was held, go a long way toward opening the door wide for settlement.

The shorter work week demand was seen as a minor hurdle in view of the action of the Bethlehem Steel, the Inland Steel, and the Republic Steel Companies in granting the 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime. The steel companies, it was said, would, in the end, gain financially by this, since they would be able to take on the huge Government contracts in the offing, which must be drawn to meet the provisions of the Walsh-Hurley act which restricts work on Government jobs to a 40-hour week.

The path to this discussion as a means for amicable settlement of disputes was seen here as having been carefully opened in conversations never reported in the press. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of United States Steel, has seen President Roosevelt at the White House several times recently, but nothing was ever said about their talks.

Change in Attitude

The consensus, however, was that Mr. Taylor today sees clearly the changes that have been effected in the relations between employers and workers, as indicated in the General Motors settlement, and that the business upswing would be seriously jeopardized by a big steel strike, since steel is such an important barometer of national industrial welfare. Coupled with this is the known gains made by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which has enrolled many new members. Mr. Murray asserted that the increase amounted to 200,000, while in company quarters a 100,000 gain was generally admitted, with consequent serious defections in the company union.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lewis has had it impressed upon him, both orally and realistically, that strikes—and especially big ones like a walkout in the steel industry—are frightfully costly.

All these factors were recognized here as present in the picture uncovered today and accounted for the changed attitude of leaders on both sides. This change was indicated in the official statement following the conference late yesterday afternoon in which Mr. Murray said:

"At our request, we met today with Mr. Fairless for the purpose of presenting our requests for such employees of his company whom we represent on wages, hours of work, etc.

"Mr. Fairless agreed to meet with us on this basis.

"The conference will be continued tomorrow afternoon.

"We wish to report a very co-operative spirit existed throughout the meeting."

Action Is Surprise

This statement caused nothing less than a sensation here, since it had been expected in both industrial and labor quarters that the iron masters would lock horns with labor on or about April 1 in one of the biggest strike contests ever staged in this industry.

In this connection surprise was voiced in industrial circles that the union had not carried its demand for recognition first to the Iron and Steel Institute which advertised last summer that the industry would resist efforts to effect a "closed shop" in steel.

Present at the conference continuing today in the offices of Carnegie-Illinois were, for the corporation: Mr. Fairless, D. A. Barrett, vice-president of the company's tin division; J. E. Lose, vice-president in charge of steel operations, and Tom Moses, president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

For the committee: Mr. Murray, Lee Pressman, general counsel; Van A. Bittner and Clinton S. Golden, division heads of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, and David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer.

It was regarded as significant that among the absentees was Arthur H. Young, vice-president of United States Steel in charge of labor relations and father of the company union.

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Friend's Baked Beans 2 28 OZ. TINS 29c
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Rockwood Cocoa 1 LB. TIN 9c — 2 LB. TIN 17c
Del Monte Sardines Packed with Tomato Sauce 2 15 OZ. TINS 17c
Hecker's Farina 14 OZ. PKG. 13c
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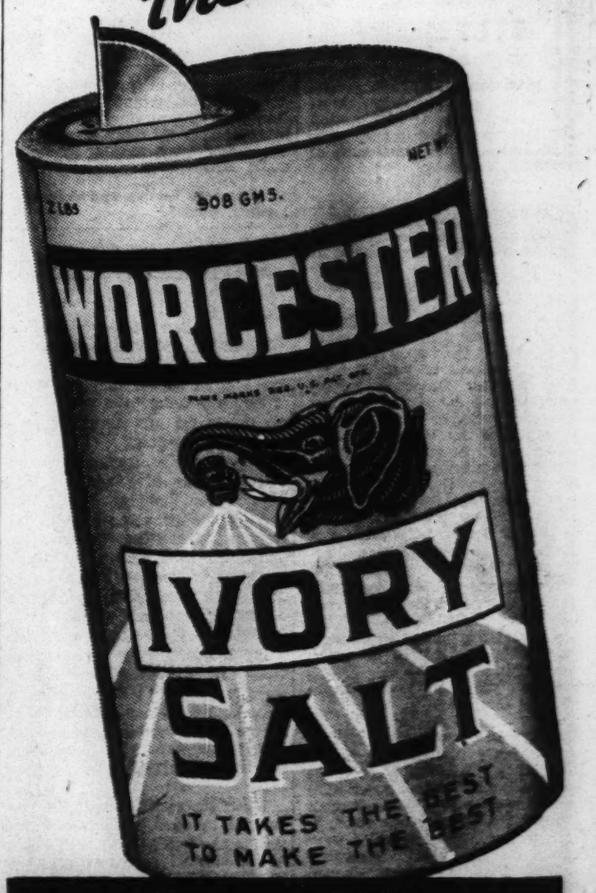

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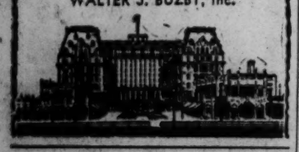

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China's Kidnaping Laid to Clash Of Chiang and Soong

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Quarrels between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the powerful Soong family were behind the kidnaping of the Chinese generalissimo last December, according to Gordon B. Enders, foreign adviser to the Panchan Lama of Tibet.

Mr. Enders, who was born in America but reared in Tibet, in the course of a lecture before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, said that the kidnaping is in the essential nature of Chinese government — government by personal power. Chiang Kai-shek, said the speaker, has used his power to unify China, but he has not accomplished his ends without stirring up enmities. Ten years ago, for strategic reasons, he had turned against the Chinese Communists who had been his comrades. He had appeared to favor Japan at intervals, but this also was done for strategic reasons.

His marriage with Mei Ling had linked his fortunes with the family of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and made T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, his brother-in-law.

Differed on Army Funds

Mr. Soong and General Chiang clashed because the latter wanted enormous sums of money for his army, and compelled Mr. Soong to put pressure on the bankers to get it.

The feeling between the two was strained when Mr. Soong returned from the United States in 1933 with the $50,000,000 cotton and wheat agreement. Mr. Soong wanted more than anything else to get this ratified, and General Chiang used his wish as a lever to get him out of the finance ministry. His terms for ratification were Mr. Soong's resignation and he got it.

But Mr. Soong did not forget. He attempted a rebellion (Fukien rebellion of December, 1933) but it failed. Mr. Soong waited three years for an opportunity to regain his lost face, said Mr. Enders.

Test of Strength

According to this student of Chinese affairs, Mr. Soong found his opportunity by playing off Gen. Chang Hsiao-liang, the "Young Marshal," against Chiang Kai-shek.

Recalling the known incidents of the kidnaping, Mr. Enders declared that Chiang Kai-shek, although a prisoner of the Young Marshal, was not in fear of his safety. He had himself used kidnaping as an instrument of government and it did not inspire terror in him.

The Young Marshal let the cat out of the bag, said Mr. Enders, when he requested "Send for Soong." Mr. Soong arrived by airplane and the next day the kidnaper, the kidnapee and Mr. Soong were all safe in Nanking.

Now came a test of popular strength by the two. The Generalissimo resigned and Mr. Soong was mentioned for the post of Prime Minister in the inspired press. But the proposal was badly received.

Chiang Kai-shek, on the other hand, found that he had great popular support during his kidnaping, for an unprecedented flood of mail expressing sympathy poured in upon his wife during that period. In fact, Mr. Enders declared, the kidnaping served to unify the people behind him. His resignation was of short duration. Today, said Mr. Enders, the future of China lies in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek.

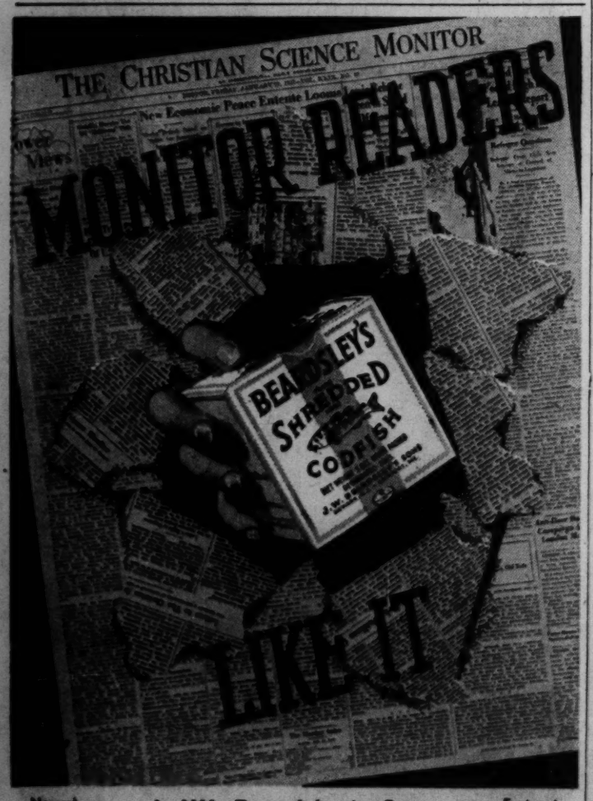
Sense of Values Called Purpose of College Study

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 2 (AP)—The purpose of the liberal arts college, in the opinion of Dr. Tyler Dennett, Williams College president, is to give its students a proper sense of values.

"It is the purpose of the liberal arts college," he declared in an address here, "to enable young men and women to strip the husks from life and to learn to make distinctions between values which are false and unsubstantial and values which are real."

Dr. Dennett spoke during the closing exercises of the Union College Founder's Day convocation week end—the first in the college's 142-year history.

He described his visit as a "return courtesy" for the address delivered by Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president of Union College, at the Williams midwinter convocation last week.



Newark New Jersey — J. W. Beardsley's Sons — Eastport Maine

Prize Winners, and a Tribute

Courtesy Carnegie Institute; Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Top—"Pittsburgh"
By C. J. Walter, Winner of Carnegie Institute Group Prize
Bottom—"Winter Landscape"
By Edwin W. Zoller, Winner of Third Prize at Pittsburgh Exhibition

"The Lookout—All's Well"
Painting by Winslow Homer Exhibited at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh Show On Centennial Of Boston's Homer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Sharing interest with the 1937 exhibition by the Associated Artists of Pittsburgh, which opened recently at the Carnegie Institute, is a display of oil paintings, water colors and drawings of Winslow Homer in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. It will continue through March 7.

Some of Homer's best-known paintings were lent to Carnegie Institute for the exhibit. Among them are "Eight Bells," belonging to the Addison Gallery of American Art; "The Lookout—'All's Well,'" owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; "The Foutain at Night," belonging to Mrs. Charles S. Homer, and "The Gulf Stream," belonging to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In a booklet issued by the Department of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, on the Winslow Homer Centenary Exhibition there is an introduction by Homer St. Gaudens in which he describes Winslow Homer as an adherent of the true-to-nature style. He "did not use his art to express his personality, but his personality to express his art. He never painted in order to say, 'Look at what a brilliant eccentric I am.' He existed to say, 'Look at the charm of the land about us, the strength of the sea, the rhythm of human forms.' Perhaps, though I doubt it, the age had much to do with his objectiveness. Only with difficulty may we realize that Winslow Homer was born in Boston 100 years ago."

Mr. St. Gaudens finishes with this comment:

"Homer was a leader in his craft because he saw what he loved, loved what he saw, and placed the result before us in such a way that we forget to analyze but remain to regard with ease and affection."

A scene typical of Pittsburgh's teeming mill district carried off first honors in the 1937 exhibition of the Associated Artists.

The canvas, entitled "Pittsburgh," won for Christian J. Walter, veteran president of the Associated Artists, the Carnegie Institute group prize of 250.

A summer scene, the Walter painting portrays the belching stacks of a steel mill against a river in the background. In the foreground are shadowy figures of workers on a hillside street lined with ramshackle dwellings.

Second honor, without money award, went to Carolin McCreary for her "Still Life With Begonia." Edwin W. Zoller's "Winter Landscape" captured third place.

This year 349 canvases were shown, 140 more than were admitted by last year's jury.

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WPA Retrenchment Put Off Four Months in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—New York City's unemployed have gained a four months' stay of Federal Works Progress retrenchment, according to a "formula" devised by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, Works Progress administrator here, made public today.

This in its essentials would postpone wholesale dismissals until June 30, and since the core of the proposal is to have the city share substantially in the costs, rather than incidentally as at present, the arrangement depends upon concurrence by the Board of Estimate, appropriating branch of the city government.

Mayor LaGuardia, as head of the United States Conference of Mayors, has been in the front row of objectors to the decision to reduce drastically the Works Progress rolls, holding that communities are not yet in condition to assume the costly relief burden.

In outlining the policy now agreed upon for New York City, Colonel Somervell stressed it had no import for cities generally, but was premised on recognition of "the conditions which distinguish the relief problem in New York City as compared with other sections of the country," and calling, therefore, for "a somewhat different formula."

"In planning allocations for work relief here," he said, "the unusually heavy burden which the necessary continuance of home relief imposes upon the city has been considered, along with the fact that with few exceptions the projects now operating under the sponsorship of the municipal authorities are making contributions of lasting value to the city and the nation.

"As to the scope and character of projects, it may be said that no major changes are contemplated, at least during the next four months. As to personnel, we expect that the present number of employees, approximately 170,000, excluding those assigned to the arts projects, hereafter to be conducted as separate entities, represents the average number that can be employed up to June 30, provided the city will conform to the proposed plan."

Colonel Somervell said the arrangement would be implemented by the Washington order, effective on April 16, that non-relief personnel in the administration should not exceed 5 per cent of the total and that no more than 5 per cent of Works Progress employees be paid wages in excess of the fixed security rates. These latter range downward from $103.40 a month, so that the mandatory reductions in extra earnings of some of the employees would enable the local administration, he added, "to avoid releasing a proportionate number of others who might otherwise have to be dropped."

"With satisfactory arrangements with the city," he continued, "it will be possible for us to resume reinstatement of employees who have resigned during recent months to accept private employment and who are again in need through no fault of their own. If we are not over sanguine, it is possible that an appreciable additional number of employees may be drawn from the home relief rolls.

"It must be understood that this program does not extend beyond July 1. From that date it depends upon Congress."

While the details of the formula were not disclosed, it was made clear that it entailed a sizable increase in the city's contribution to Works Progress financing, nominal up to now except in the case of a few specific projects.

Methodist Federation Protests Proposed Cut As 'Social Tragedy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—A strong protest against orders from Washington to cut Works Progress Administration rolls was made public by the Methodist Federation for Social Service here today.

Declaring that 775,000 names have been stricken from the Works Progress lists since February, 1936, and recalled reports that 600,000 more were slated to go by June next, the Federation declared that few of these workers could hope to obtain jobs in private industry. The United States, it added, faced "a social tragedy" as a result of the order.

"Balance-the-budget New Dealers," the American Liberty League and the United States Chamber of Commerce were blamed by the federation for having brought pressure to bear on the Administration in a sufficient degree to cause the issuance of the order, and it called on ministers to denounce these "economic royalists" from the pulpit.

"The wealthy and the privileged invite from the pulpit the condemnation given by the Scriptures to those who see their brethren in need and show them no compassion," it declares.

"At the same time that Congress is proceeding to cut Works Progress Administration funds in response to the President's request," it continues, "the daily press and the financial journals continue to report high profits, dividends, salaries and bonuses to those who own and control our economic machine . . . Financial analysts agree that profits are going up faster than wages . . .

"There would be no need to cut more than half a million of our citizens off from the satisfaction of working for a living; there would be no need to cripple those valuable social and artistic enterprises begun by the Works Progress Administration if the Administration were willing adequately to tax the beneficiaries of the profit system.

"Side by side with the meagerness of relief now being given and proposals to cut it still further there can be seen lavish expenditures by the small wealthy class—handkerchiefs priced at $75, vanity cases at $1200 to $1400, ladies' draps at $300 to $1200 and a doll with a bride's trousseau at $150.

"Once again Dives is willing to give Lazarus only the crumbs. To save his taxes he is content to kill one of the most constructive social experiments in our history . . .

"It is time to put reality into our words about the strong bearing the burdens of the weak."

Much controversy has centered about the federation among Methodists, inside and outside the General Conference, the more conservative among them seeking to modify its attacks on the so-called capitalistic system.

Dr. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary and Miss Winifred L. Chappell are secretaries of the federation.

Two Join in $700,000 Gift For School in Delaware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., March 2—An anonymous gift by two donors of between $600,000 and $700,000 to the Wilmington School Board for the erection of a trade school was announced here today.

One of the donors will pay for the site of the school and the other for the building, which will accommodate 800 boys and girls and have 12 shops, 12 class-rooms, special rooms, laboratories, cafeteria, service rooms and a gymnasium-auditorium.

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Dry Group Favors Prohibition Fight Be Left to States

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 2 (AP)—The Anti-Saloon League of America, in convention here yesterday, outlined plans to seek a return of prohibition through campaigns in the individual states without any immediate effort to change the Constitution again.

Officials of the organization and speakers before the convention discussing the program said the new strategy will be to take advantage of the section of the Twenty-first Amendment prohibiting transportation or importation of intoxicants into dry territories.

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington of Washington, general secretary of the board of temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, saying the section "makes clear the right of states to deal with the problem," asserted he saw possibility of more effective and more satisfactory solution if the states voted dry individually than if national prohibition returned.

F. Scott McBride of Philadelphia, in a report on his activities up to last Oct. 1, when he resigned as general superintendent, also saw action by states as the best immediate solution.

"Prohibition was lost because the States failed to keep active their sentiment and hold their organizations intact," he said.

"Prohibition will come back when the States again furnish dry legislators and dry congressmen. Dry sentiment will be created and mobilized in the home territory.

"This does not mean a weakening of the national organization (they will help each other) but reveals the only method to make the organizations strong. By such a change of emphasis we make possible an increase of importance and power in the national and, as well, the State leagues."

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Spanish Entries In France Halted By Border Watch

PARIS, March 2 (AP)—France refused today to recognize any passports or safe-conduct passes held by persons trying to enter France from Spain which were not issued by the Valencia Government.

The action was in line with France's participation in the international agreement to keep the civil war localized, border dispatches from Perpignan stated.

Many travelers were refused entry to France because they presented passports issued by the autonomous Government of Catalonia, by anarchist committees and by other authorities, the reports added.

In Paris, the Cabinet approved detailed measures to facilitate application of the 27-nation agreement to prevent movement of volunteers and war materials into Spain by supervision of Spain's borders and coasts.

Loyalists Claim Entry Into Toledo Suburbs

MADRID, March 2 (AP)—Government forces, driven from Toledo after insurgent deliverance of the Alcazar garrison last September, have executed a victorious comeback, Government sources reported today.

Militiamen, thrusting at their former strongholds in Toledo, 41 miles southwest of Madrid, were said to have defeated an insurgent force and to have entered a Toledo suburb.

The sudden push was covered by artillery fire from Government batteries on Los Cigarrales Hill, across the Tajo River from Toledo. Insurgent gunners blasting at the Government emplacements and the advancing troops were said to have been shelled into silence.

(A dispatch from the Talavera de la Reina insurgent headquarters, about 40 miles west of Toledo, however, declared that the Tajo River front was quiet.)

Closer to the Madrid front, besieged and besieger played a see-saw game of attack and counter attack in the University City sector, on the city's northwestern outskirts, to a roar of trench mortars, hand grenades, machine guns and rifles.

New York Harder On Drunken Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2—New York State courts are "cracking down" on liquor-drinking motorists, as indicated in increased convictions of persons charged with operating automobiles while intoxicated, according to Charles A. Harnett, commissioner of motor vehicles, today.

"Intensive enforcement of the law has been needed to curb the highway's greatest menace—the drunken driver," Mr. Harnett said, adding that the greatest power at the public's command to establish consciousness of the enormity of this crime lies in the courts where judges mete out punishments according to the offense committed.

Suspensions and revocations of licenses for infractions of the vehicle and traffic law in January increased 1019 over January a year ago. There were 672 revocations last month, an increase of 295 over the corresponding period of last year.

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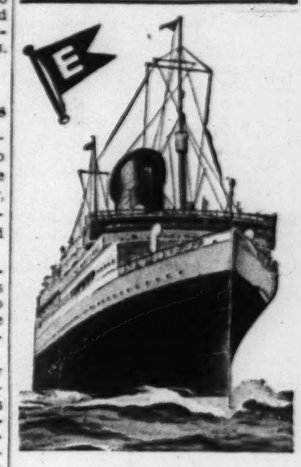

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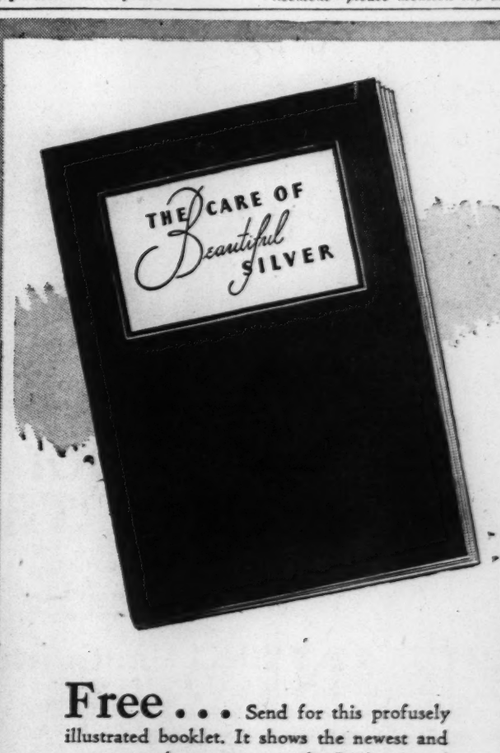

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U. S. 'Big Navy' Program Cut; Supply Bill Pruned in House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—American participation in the world arms race ran into the dull wall of practicality today.

The navy supply bill was cut by the House Appropriations Committee below the budget estimates given last January by the Administration. The cuts total $35,870,281, which is actually $1,693,554 less than Congress spent last year for the Navy.

The reason for the cut is that the United States is building war vessels just as fast as it can conveniently do so—conveniently, that is, in consideration of shipyards rather than of taxpayers.

"We have got all the money we can use on construction during the next fiscal year," said Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee. "Last year we received more money than we could use in building ships. The strikes in the New York yards, plus the tie-up in steel due to the Walsh-Healey act have retarded the program."

Actually, there is still unspent naval money from the emergency unemployment relief grants given the navy under the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933. Some of this money, allocated in 1933 to meet a national emergency, will not be finally spent until 1938, according to figures in the present budget. All told, the 1938 Navy budget includes $10,835,000 in funds originally given as unemployment relief. It has taken five years to get some of the money to the unemployed, although of course the demand for skilled labor in the shipbuilding and allied industries has long since banished any actual unemployment problem there.

The Navy supply bill appropriates $526,554,428 for the coming fiscal year. With the Army bill, not yet reported, the United States' armaments budget will go over $1,000,000,000 this year.

The Navy bill carries $130,000,000 for work on 81 vessels either now building or to start in the next fiscal year. They include two battleships, three aircraft carriers, 11 cruisers, 48 destroyers, 16 submarines. All were authorized under the Trammell-Vinson bill calling for a treaty navy by 1941.

It also provides $29,186,000 for airplane construction, including 251 replacement airplanes, 104 additional airplanes, 42 planes for the naval reserve and two non-rigid airships. The airplane program calls for a total Navy quota of 1910 planes, of which 1855 would be operating by the end of the next fiscal year.

Religious Leaders Join in Tribute At Moody Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—What resembles an old-fashioned religious "revival" along popular lines is taking place here today in marking the hundredth anniversary of Dwight Lyman Moody, evangelist known in all parts of the world. The observance will last six days and features a Moody conference, the first meeting of which was held in Mecca Temple Feb. 28 simultaneously with large rallies in West Palm Beach, Fla., and Glasgow, Scotland.

Speakers and visitors from across the sea and the Continent are among those who are paying tribute to the man who left his job in the shoe store to express his gift for stimulating religious interest. The observances, which include morning, afternoon and evening meetings throughout the week, are under the auspices of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, but many of the churches here are co-operating. A choir of 225 voices is singing the hymns from the famous Moody-Sankey collection.

The Rev. Charles T. Cook of London, editor of "The Christian," spoke this afternoon. The chairman of yesterday's rally was the Rev. Dr. Will H. Houghton, president of the Moody Bible Institute, who declared they were emphasizing the things for which Mr. Moody stood.

The opening session was welcomed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in a telegram which stressed that "the high and noble impulses which motivate the meeting will leave our church richer in spirit."

A feature of the Mecca Temple meeting was an address by the Rev. Dr. William Evans of Los Angeles, first graduate of the institute, who told of being converted by Moody when he was a 16-year-old boy.

Japan's Arms Program Held Adequate

TOKYO, March 2 (AP)—Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Minister of the Navy, declared today that when Japan's rearmament program for the Navy and the Naval airforce is completed, the empire will not need to fear the United States for three years.

The Naval Minister made his statement during a discussion of the tactics of a naval war in the Pacific that brought out such detailed points that the budget subcommittee decided to go into secret session to continue the debate on the war appropriations.

Shortly before Admiral Yonai took the floor of the Diet, the Minister of War, Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, disclosed that the Japanese Army was concentrating on gas and other chemicals as war weapons to make up for numerical inferiority.

Japan, the Naval Minister said, was ready to accept an invitation from a third power to discuss arms limitation with the United States, but would not propose such a parley unless there seemed to be a definite prospect for an amicable settlement.

"In the event the United States increases its air force in Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, Hawaii and other Pacific possessions," Admiral Yonai said, "Japan will be menaced.

"Some think the airforce is more powerful than the warships, but our navy regards the airforce as an auxiliary to the fleet, both being indispensable.

"If Japan's third replenishment plan for the Navy and the naval airforce is completed, there need be no fear of the United States for the next three years."

Vice-Admiral Noritake Toyoda, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, said that the replenishment program was based on the Washington and London naval treaties.

For Self-Defense

"As it is for self-defense," he added, "there is no need of changing the program.

"The United States is bent on constructing capital ships, but American auxiliary ships are rather inferior numerically.

"On the contrary, Great Britain is building 70 such vessels. Moreover, Britain intends to spend a billion and a half pounds ($7,500,000,000) on her five-year naval program, but the contents of the program are unknown to us."

(Great Britain's $7,500,000,000 rearmament program as announced in a White Paper applies to land and air arms as well as to the navy.)

General Sugiyama, in disclosing the army's program for gas warfare, told the House of Representatives that there is a limit to the spiritual and moral factors which an army can recognize.

Drawing on the lesssons learned by Japanese armies in Manchuria, the Minister said, the present war plans emphasize scientific attack.

"We are going to increase our armaments really in earnest," General Sugiyama declared, "and we shall also augment our numerical strength."

Referring directly to the smallness of Japanese man-power as compared to that of great European powers, he asserted, "We shall do all possible to make up for the deficiency."

Chemical and gas warfare, he assured the Diet members, "will not be neglected in carrying out the present replenishment program."

Replying to criticisms of Dr. Hitochi Ashida, former diplomat and publisher of the important English language newspaper, the Japan Times, General Sugiyama disclosed a broad program of mechanization to achieve parity with Soviet Russia.

The Soviet Union, he asserted, has already strained itself financially in its preparation for war.

"It is inconceivable," the War Minister said, "that they can continue increasing armaments indefinitely. There must be some limit to the Bolshevists' capacity to build armaments.

Six-Year Plan

"Therefore, we think our six-year plan will roughly meet the requirements."

The army, he declared, is aware of the handicap placed on "training and strategic skill" by its numerical inferiority.

"Consequently, we have been emphasizing and will continue to emphasize the importance of the technical side.

"Besides the air force, there are old-fashioned arms that must be modernized."

But even if Russia does step up her arms program in Asia, he declared:

"We expect complete perfection of armaments within our six-year plan."

Poe House Brings $7000

PHILADELPHIA, March 2 (AP) — The house in which Edgar Allen Poe is said to have written "The Gold Bug" and "The Raven," brought $7000 at a sheriff's sale. The purchaser, Richard Gimbel, said he would give it to the city as a memorial.

'Bobbie' of the Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERFIELD, Eng.—Police forces throughout Britain are looking toward this Derbyshire town because its policemen have proved without doubt the efficacy of walking through the streets shooting criminals—with a movie camera.

Armed with cameras, Chesterfield constables have secured valuable evidence against lawbreakers who little realized they were being picked out of the crowd for stardom in the movies.

And now the films produced in this manner by the Bobbies have been recognized in the newspapers of Britain as "displaying a high standard of technical efficiency."

The particular movie to which this boost was given caused the principal defendant, when he saw the film in court here, to change his plea hurriedly from "Not Guilty" to "Guilty."

The film was in three parts and was 650 feet in length. It proved the defendant's guilt of the charge made against him, that of infringing the betting laws of Britain by taking money for bets in the street.

Chesterfield's police force claims to be one of the most advanced in Britain in the use of movie cameras. Recently 39 persons appeared in the Chesterfield police court charged with street betting in or around the market place. Through the film 25 were able to prove their innocence and the others were shown guilty.

Specially Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bobby Awaiting Movie Aspirants

But movies have gained the interest of the police in yet another way. Last year British police authorities gave their help in the making of a film showing Englishmen how to deal with motor bandits if they catch sight of them. Several Bobbies were given a day off to help make this film and several postal officials also took part, as bandits. The policemen went to work with a will and one of the bandits subsequently claimed for a new suit.

Visions of police training schools for dramatics and posters proclaiming "every policeman his own film producer" may, it is suggested here, cause a new rush of recruits for the police force—probably largely consisting of film extras who have found engagements difficult to obtain.

The police are said to be thinking of issuing a warning that would-be screen celebrities, who want to see themselves in important film roles, must on no account believe that they must simply go into the street and appear to be betting. Crime, despite the advent of the movie, does not pay in any circumstances. In cases of street betting shown on police films, the only final paying is done by the convicted street bookmakers.

There is no truth either in the rumor that the major film companies are now sending their talent scouts to haunt the police courts.

Lifetime of Military Service Decreed by Italian Fascists

ROME, March 2 (AP)—Fascist Italy decreed virtual lifetime military service today for all citizens between the ages of 18 and 55, in a direct challenge to the threat of Great Britain's vast rearmament program. Military service is the first point in Italy's new five-point program.

Declaring "even the remote possibility of limitation of armaments now has been definitely excluded," the Fascist Grand Council plunged Italy into the swift world arms race with a five-point plan to increase her armaments and war forces.

At the same time, the official communiqué issued after the near all-night session of the governing body of Fascism (which ended at 3 a. m.) stressed the "realistic" co-operation of Italy with the Fascist bloc of nations, particularly Germany.

Veiled Hint to London

In addition to what was generally considered the direct answer to British rearming, a veiled hint to Britain to consider Italian power in her foreign program was seen in the council's comment on the Anglo-Italian "gentlemen's agreement."

While the Grand Council declared that it considered the accord clarified the relations between the two nations in the Mediterranean, the limitation of the clarification to that specific area was deemed significant.

Italy, the council emphasized, desired to collaborate with those nations which demonstrate a desire to collaborate with "Fascist Italy."

How the huge program, totally sacrificing the civil state to the military if necessary, was to be financed the communiqué did not announce, although it was learned that Finance Minister Thaon di Revel gave a lengthy review of Italy's monetary situation with relation to the arms plan.

Five-Point Program

The Duce, who recently boasted that Italy could put 8,000,000 armed men into battle, personally put through the far-reaching program to answer the British announcement that $7,500,000,000 would be spent on war defense in the next five years.

The other four points announced by the official communiqué, after a session lasting until near dawn, reached through every phase of Italian life:

1. An "adequate increase" in the armed forces.
2. Extension for five years of the general commission for war supplies.
3. "Total sacrifice if necessary of civil necessities to military necessities for attainment of maximum self-sufficiency regarding military needs."
4. An invitation to Italian science to collaborate in reaching self-sufficiency.

Italian Realism

The Grand Council in the official announcement hailed the "realistic efficiency" of Italy's policy of co-operation with Germany in international affairs.

The Council, the communiqué said, "is happy to note Italo-German policy and understanding has developed and shown a progressive realistic efficiency."

Although the formal call for the meeting was issued shortly after Britain's white paper made known her rearmament plans, the meeting reaffirmed the policy of co-operation with Britain in the Mediterranean.

The Council "considered with satisfaction that the Italo-British accord of Jan. 2 represents a useful clarification of relations between the two countries as concerns the Mediterranean," the announcement said.

Full approval was accorded Italian policy in Spain and "expressed solidarity" with the insurgent forces of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

"The Council greets," the announcement said, "the armed forces of Franco whose victory must represent the end of every Bolshevik effort in the west and the beginning of a new epoch of power and social justice for the Spanish people."

Oxford Appeals for Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Oxford University, which, along with Cambridge, is traditionally the home of England's wealthiest students, is appealing for £750,000. It needs this money in order to preserve its status among the world's great universities.

The appeal results from the paradox that the University of Oxford is comparatively poor, while many of the colleges of which it is composed are extremely rich. The annual invested income of the various colleges amounts to nearly £800,000, representing capital possessions of approximately £20,000,000. But the actual invested income of the university itself is only £19,000 a year, which is much less than one tenth of its annual expenditure.

Exceptional Expenses Faced

During 1935 the university spent £258,000, of which £106,000 went in payment of stipends to professors, lecturers, and other university officers, £63,000 to the maintenance of natural scientific and other institutions, and £44,000 to the payment of such things as rates, taxes, and pensions.

The deficit on its income was made up by £78,000 worth of fees from students, while the colleges contributed more than £60,000, and the Government made a grant of £93,500, which has now been raised to £106,000.

In 1935 the university had just sufficient money to pay its way, but nothing left over for exceptional expenses. Such expenses have now arisen. Broadly speaking, the various colleges train the students of the university, while the university itself examines and grants degrees.

Wide Activities Covered

But the university also maintains certain institutions, of which the most famous is the Bodleian Library. It provides laboratories for research in natural science, and museums for the study of archaeology.

Recently Lord Nuffield, formerly Sir William Morris, known as the Henry Ford of Britain, gave the university £2,000,000, the greatest financial benefaction that any British university has ever received, but stipulated that it should be used only for the establishment of a graduate school of medicine. If the various studies of the universities are not to be overbalanced by this enormous endowment of a single one of them, it is essential to carry out a program of all-round development and expansion.

In particular, at least £250,000 is needed for the Bodleian Library alone, for this institution is embarking on a scheme of ambitious replanning and extension. It is further desired to raise another large sum for the Ashmolean Museum, and to subsidize research into acute social problems.

On the side of natural science the needs are stated to be no less urgent. A new laboratory for physical chemistry is said to be essential, and the laboratories for physics and geology require replacing. Further, it is proposed to establish a general research fund for natural science.

Appeal to Oxford Graduates

University College, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, All Souls, Magdalen, Brasenose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, and New Colleges all have a larger income than has the university from its land and investments. Two of these, Christ Church and Magdalen, have £112,800 and £102,500 a year respectively.

But the education of an Oxford student costs very much more than he pays in fees, and the colleges, in spite of their large endowment, have comparatively little spare cash. For this reason it is not to them, but to Oxford men and women throughout the world, that the university is now making an appeal for subscriptions, which should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, The Old Clarendon Building, Oxford. Lord Nuffield has opened the appeal with a gift of £100,000.

Land Utilization Program Urged At Wildlife Meeting

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace told the North American Wildlife Conference yesterday that "barren landscapes" are "ominous signs to warn us of the widespread disaster that will follow if we continue the wasteful, careless and unprofitable exploitation of our land and its resources."

In an interview before the conference opened, J. N. "Ding" Darling, former chief of the United States Biological Survey and temporary chairman of the General Wildlife Federation, said destruction of natural waterways and forests is making the United States into a "biological desert."

"In a short time we'll begin to feel it in our stomachs," the famous cartoonist added, "and empty stomachs are a greater menace to America than sit-down strikes."

Land Utilization

Mr. Wallace declared the problem was one of land utilization, asserting "the conditions which favor wildlife and promote wilderness areas are identical with those that alleviate the effects of drought, provide flood control, prevent soil erosion and provide for the preservation of our fertile soil."

"The land utilization program," he continued, "is, in fact, based on the fundamental principle that in the United States there is enough land to meet generously every national need and every requirement of agriculture, industry and recreation.

Possible Progress

"It is possible to have our wildlife, our forest and wilderness areas, our natural water reservoirs and still to attain higher levels of food-crop production and more income to farmers than any we have known in the past."

Mr. Darling, asserting "water should be as productive, acre for acre, as land is," said, "Our lakes and streams, even our coastal waters along both the Atlantic and the Pacific, now are largely sterile."

He said lack of food for fish in the sterile waters annually kills more of the finny tribe than are produced by hatcheries. Even the Great Lakes "are almost gone as productive areas," he added.

NRA Report

(Continued from Page 1)

hood of Railway Clerks and chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association; George M. Mead of Dayton, Ohio, a manufacturer and a former chairman of the business advisory council of the Department of Commerce.

The result of their work is a 240-page document which analyzes the background of NRA, the basic problem which it approached, the organization and the theories devised to meet them, the operation of this NRA system, the results of the operation, and the lessons to be drawn therefrom.

No Attempt At Vindication

The result is in no sense an attempt as vindication of NRA. On the contrary the group, which acted under the label of the President's Committee on Industrial Analysis, finds that NRA was badly conceived in many respects, attempted to do more in less time than could be done effectively and is open to possible criticism as an attempt to cure depression by attacking symptoms rather than underlying causes.

Ex-Huey Long Aide Leads Anti-Red Band

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Anti-Communistic groups in America were augmented today by the committee of 1,000,000, latest product of the organizing ability of Gerald L. K. Smith, itinerant evangelist and one time aide to the late United States Senator Huey Long of Louisiana.

From an office at the Hotel Pennsylvania here Mr. Smith described the organization as national in scope, but without religious or racial prejudices. He added that it would not resemble the Ku Klux Klan and would be as secret as business or fraternal groups, with the stated objective to organize against un-American forces.

Mr. Smith attributed the name of the committee to the desire of "a million" of his friends that such a group be formed, but refused to divulge information regarding the identity of "about a hundred" of the friends whose contributions had made the organization possible after the plan had lain dormant for five years.

Features of the organization showed it would be established along military lines, with Mr. Smith having the title of "chairman of the national committee."

Workers Attending Schools in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An attendance of 15,000 workers at the Night Primary Schools during the current year has been estimated by the Secretariat of Public Education. This estimate is for the Federal District alone, which contains 75 such schools, opening the middle of this month.

In compliance with the expressed wish of President Cardenas that during this year he wishes every worker to attend some such school; every possible facility has been provided for the enrollment of the laboring classes.

Such a heavy registration has already begun that it is expected the year's school attendance will exceed all previous records. The number estimated for the Night Primary Schools will be increased to a total of 25,000 when those attending the Secondary Night Schools and the Night Art Schools for workers are included, says the announcement from the Workers Education Department of the Secretariat of Education.

A Window on the West

Heavy Snows Guard West's Water Supply; Flowers to Add Color to Bridge Fiesta

By Pacificus

Unusually heavy snows throughout the mountain regions of the West give promise of ample water supply in the spring and summer months. This is a very welcome prospect, in view of severe droughts which have been experienced in recent years. Those droughts were attributed in part to insufficient snowfall during the preceding winters; snow drifts in the mountains are reservoirs of water; their importance cannot be overestimated.

In Utah, careful surveys of the depth of snow at strategic points are carried out in the early spring, with a view to determining the probable amounts of water available. Eighty stations have been established at high altitudes where accurate measurements are made. Fifteen of the stations are checked monthly, but the remaining 65 are visited only on April 1, which is the crucial date for determining spring water conditions.

Preparations are now under way at the Utah State Agricultural College at Logan to send men out to measure snow depths in the highest parts of Utah's mountains on April 1. Prof. George D. Clark, dean of the engineering school, is in charge of the stations. The measurements are made by means of a slotted tube tipped with a spiral milled cutter for piercing snow crusts. A slight offset inside the tube prevents the snow from sliding down before the measurement is recorded. Professor Clyde recently took 18 students of the Agricultural College to Mt. Logan measuring stations at 7,000, 8000 and 9000 feet elevations, and motion pictures of the work were made for purposes of instruction. The measurements made on April 1 will be carefully tabulated to give an accurate indication of the spring stream flow and water conditions. There's a lot of water in those snowbanks.

* * *

Beautification Plans

When is a wild flower not a wild flower? When it has been planted? If that's the case, we shouldn't speak of the wild flowers that will dot the hillsides adjacent to the Golden Gate when San Francisco's second big bridge is opened late in May. Whether wild or not, there will be plenty of flowers if the women's division of the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta has anything to say about it, for these ladies are out to make the slopes a mass of California poppies, lupins, marigolds, blue-bells and other varieties of blooms.

They are specializing in flowers which fit in with the fiesta's official colors, blue and gold: blue for the waters of the Pacific and gold for the Golden Gate. The services of school children, army airplanes, WPA workers and members of garden clubs and women's organizations are being enlisted in this campaign of beautification, in order that the throngs who come to the fiesta from all over the country may see San Francisco's environs at their beauteous best.

Property owners in San Francisco and the Redwood Empire counties, whose land lies adjacent to the bridge approaches and the Redwood Highway, are joining in the enterprise, and vacant lots in the neighborhood are being given a spring cleaning. So there will be plenty of flowers. And who cares whether they really deserve the name of wild flowers, so long as they are beautiful?

Idaho Defeats Radio Ban Joke Bill; Auto Receiving Sets Boom as Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Because a veteran Republican State Senator in a preponderantly Democratic Senate wanted to pass the time by writing a bill and presenting it, a measure came forth from the Idaho Senate that aroused the attention of automobile and radio interests from coast to coast, and brought radio fans from New York City and Washington, D. C., to Boise to protect such a law.

The bill which Senator R. E. Whitten presented to his colleagues would have prevented the use of radios in automobiles. It read:

"It shall be unlawful for any person while operating, or for any person while riding in a motor vehicle upon the public highways of the State of Idaho to connect or turn on a radio in such automobile and receive therefrom any sound, voice or music."

The Democrats appreciated the efforts of the former Republican leader seeking to get a bill through the Senate and decided that enough Senators should vote in favor of the measure to make it look on roll call as though it were going to pass. It went through 21 to 21, and the presiding officer went a step further and voted "aye."

Senator Whitten in opening the debate defended it as a safety measure and argued that while it might not serve its purpose it was time to try something. Senator Donart closed the debate with the observation that the proposed law merely forbids you to turn on the radio while driving on the highway. "That means you can turn it on before you start," he said.

It was sent to the House, and it was at that point that the radio and auto world took cognizance of it.

Telegrams poured in to House members. A public hearing was suggested by a San Francisco resident and it was held one evening in the House chamber. National figures in the radio industry arrived in Boise, branding the measure as unfair, foolish, unconstitutional, and entirely unnecessary.

The bill was killed in committee.

In the meantime interest in automobile radios took a big leap. Some of the Idaho people are wondering, were the radio propagandists really alarmed over a joke bill, or were they thoroughly awake to an opportunity for good advertising.

Light Quake Felt In the Middle West

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 2 (AP)—Earth tremors shook Ohio between 9:45 and 9:50 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, today, but reports indicated there was no damage. The quiver shook buildings and caused the movement of desks and chairs. Dishes in homes were knocked to the floor.

The tremor was felt through the west, central and northern portions of the state. There were no reports from the hilly, southeastern section. Shocks lasted about two minutes.

"Those things are common," said Wilbur Stout, geologist of Ohio State University. "They are just a readjustment of the outer layers of rock. There is tension in the upper crusts and when this tension is relieved a tremor occurs. There is nothing serious about it; just a natural reaction."

Reports of the tremor came from Cincinnati, Springfield, Dayton, Toledo, Akron, Lima, Lorain, Bellefontaine, Findlay and Canton. Today's tremors were reported in Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana and Michigan.

Tramp Confesses Slaying

MAR DEL PLATA, Arg., March 2 (AP)—Argentina's kidnaping case was solved tonight, police said, when a vagabond confessed kidnaping and killing baby Eugenio Pereyra Iraolo.

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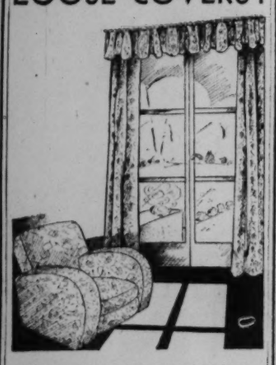
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Poland and Colonial Issue: Area for Settlement Needed With Access to Raw Materials

European Commentary

PARIS—It is not surprising that Poland should follow the example of most of the great powers and ask that it too be provided with colonies. Yet, there is a notable difference in Poland's conception of colonization and the conception hitherto held by the other great powers. Perhaps Poland has, better than any other claimant, indicated the right way, and pointed to the ultimate solution of a difficult problem.

Complete possession was the aim of the earlier colonizers. Native races were regarded as inferior and they were exploited. They too were "raw material." Labor, just like rubber or any other commodity, belonged to the conqueror.

Sometimes, indeed, the word "protectorate" was employed to indicate that protection and not domination was the purpose of the white invader. Sometimes there was a gradual assimilation, especially in the case of France, so that overseas territories came to be represented in the Metropolitan Parliament. Sometimes the colonies evolved—and this was the British method—until they became self-governing dominions, whose ties with the home country were almost purely voluntary. But whatever the gradations, the idea of Empire was cherished, and the prestige of a great power was held to be in proportion to the extent of its colonies or dominions.

Mandatories Invented

An attempt was made to change the basis of colonial possessions at the Peace Conference in 1919. The mandatory system was invented. The German colonies in Africa and elsewhere and other territories in the Near East were placed under the control of the victors. The lion's share went to Great Britain and France, though Japan also gained.

Some of the more advanced peoples have already been released, or are about to be released, from the mandatory powers, since they are deemed to be able to govern themselves. But no such release is contemplated for many generations of the African territories which were formerly German.

Nor does it seem to be within the competende of the League of Nations to redistribute the mandates. Although the mandatories are obliged to furnish reports to the League, it is, to say the least, doubtful whether the League could do anything if it were not satisfied with these reports. It was not the League which originally gave the mandates and, therefore, it is presumably not the League which can take them away. It has been seriously doubted whether the mandatory system in practice is different from the former colonial system.

Nevertheless, it is obviously more vulnerable, in that theoretically the territory does not belong to the governing country. That country is a trustee. It should, therefore, somehow be possible to change the governing country.

Germany's Objection

Germany particularly resented the loss of its colonies because that action was justified on the alleged ground that Germany was not "fit" to hold colonies. If for no other reason than to wipe out this verdict, Germany claims the right to some share in its former colonies, of which it was deprived by force of arms.

But Italy, too, though on the side of the victors, was aggrieved at the distribution of mandates. It, too, considered it a matter of prestige to have further African possessions. Hence the Ethiopian campaign. Italy, which will have more than enough to do to develop Ethiopia, now proclaims itself "satisfied."

As for Japan, it has been expanding at the expense of China, and it would appear that the process is not meeting with any serious opposition from the other powers.

Now the new factor which Poland brings into this problem is its thesis that possession in the old colonial sense, or control in the new mandatory sense, is not necessary for the enjoyment of such facilities of expansion as overseas territories may afford. So far as Poland is concerned, it is a matter of indifference whether it obtains a mandate or not. But it does want to be able to send out emigrants to people waste spaces, and it does want to be able to obtain raw materials as advantageously as the possessors or controllers of overseas territories.

Hoare Saw It Coming

Some such idea probably animated Sir Samuel Hoare when, as British Foreign Secretary, he spoke at the 1935 Assembly of the League of Nations on the desirability of an inquiry into the colonial problem. It is obvious that the Polish conception may properly be pitted against the German demand for the absolute restoration of some sort of proprietorship.

Poland's move is, therefore, of considerable importance. The chief Polish argument is that the Polish people have not sufficient land for their growth. They are increasing rapidly in numbers. Every year there are probably 500,000 more Poles. Where are they to go?

It cannot be contended that there are no unemployed spaces in the world. There are. South America could well receive many more people. The absurdly low population in the immense continent of Australia has long seemed to be an impossible anomaly. But there are also in Africa lands which may possibly be found suitable to the European settler.

Incidentally, the Poles have to face the Jewish question in its most acute form. They have over 3,500,000 Jews, and they would like to find a suitable place to which they could be sent.

Opinions appear to differ as to the suitability of available territories, but the Polish case, for what it is worth, is that there are in fact lands where the inflow of Polish emigrants should be encouraged, since they would help to produce wealth. They would not infringe upon the rights of the existing local population. Precisely what status should be given them is doubtless a subject for inquiry. But it should be emphasized that the notion of "possession" is not advanced.

Suspicion of Motives

The present colonial powers may, however, be somewhat reluctant to apply this view of mass settlement to Germany, even were Germany content to accept it. For it is obvious that disputes and complications might arise between the new and the old settlers, and there is too much suspicion as yet of Germany's ultimate motives.

With regard to raw materials and foodstuffs, it has been freely argued that possession or control is not necessarily an advantage, and that the "have-nots" are not necessarily in a worse position than the "haves." Put briefly, it is said that raw materials and foodstuffs can be bought in time of peace by those who care to pay the world price—and that the colony-holding powers have to pay exactly the same price. But what of war time? Surely the "have-nots" are then handicapped? It is contended that this is not necessarily the case, since access to sources of supply does not depend on possession but on sea power.

The League should certainly work out assurances of complete access to all tropical and other colonial markets to all nations under its supervision. In that conception Poland acquiesces in advance, and it may be that a solution along these lines will prove to be not impossible with patience and good will.

Sisley Huddleston

Oregon Department Of Geology Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Creation of a department of geology and mineral industry in Oregon "for the encouragement of the prospector and the small producer" was urged by Gov. Charles H. Martin in a special message before the Oregon Legislature at Salem.

An appropriation of $100,000 already has been presented for formation of this new department.

Money used by the department would go for surveys around the Bonneville dam area and "not for a futile geological survey of a state covering such a wide area as ours," Governor Martin declared.

Mainly through his efforts in the past, a fund of $50,000 was set aside for study of geological conditions in this area under federal direction.

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Design of London's New Adelphi Approved

Courtesy of Messrs. Collcutt and Hamp, Architects

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A Corner of the Old Adelphi

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Palm Beach Show At New Peak For Flower Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 2—Each year visitors acclaim the Palm Beach Garden Club flower show and insist that the culmination in beauty has been reached, yet each succeeding year brings fresh interest and added charm.

The ninth annual show just ended presented many new features, including a Martinique Market. Upon entering the conservatories the visitor stepped into the market street, lined with stalls, offering a leisurely study of such wares as books on gardening, garden sculpture, pottery, birds, fish baskets and garden furniture.

Carts containing colorful fruits, vegetables and flowers were found here and there in the street, adding a West Indian note, and flower girls carried trays of nosegays.

Although the salmon-colored bougainvillaea has been known for a number of years it seems destined as a result of the show to take a larger place in the decorative scheme. Its bright bloom appeared everywhere. In one wing a rainbow effect was achieved, almost entirely from bougainvillaea. Some azaleas were included. The latter flowers appeared in the gardens and lined many corridors, decrying the repeated statement that "they can't be grown here."

One of the lovely gardens, that of Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy, was done entirely in salmon bougainvillaea, the plant climbing as a vine over a creamy wall.

Ferns of 107 Varieties

Dr. Edmund Le Roy Dow welcomed visitors to his fern grotto, where 107 varieties, indigenous or adaptable to this community, led up to and formed a background for a pool. Each plant was labeled with its common and botanical name. Dr. Dow's garden was judged for its educational value and scored 90 per cent, giving him third place among the gardens.

His score was topped by Mrs. Horace H. Work, whose garden ranked first with a score of 95 per cent, and by Mrs. E. Hope G. Slater, who took second with 93 per cent. Each of these three received special awards which included not only the blue ribbon but the red and yellow.

Mrs. Work's garden was formal. A white pergola and white furnishings were accented by white blossoms, against a background of Australian pine and travelers' palms. The delicate blue of browallis and a suggestion of pink from the shellflower was traced through the white.

Mrs. Slater's exhibit was known as the "green garden" with tall trees to give it a fitting background. Calla lillies against the hedges emphasized the predominating color.

Seven Gardens Shown

There were seven gardens in all. Mrs. Joseph Verner Reed's garden was arched with cocoplumosos palms. Interest centered in one old iron well above which twined flowering vines.

Mrs. Hugh Dillman's eighteenth century garden was notable for its white statuary and masses of lilies of the valley. In Mrs. Daniel J. McCarthy's medieval garden, cycondra formed the carpet of the garden and covered the low wall-seats. Statuary and benches were in accord and the flowers, used sparingly, were violets and pansies.

Another feature of this year's show was the popular judging of shadow boxes, silhouettes, tables and trays. Another addition was mantel arrangements, which ranged from fragile seventeenth century to the severely modern crystal and mirror effect.

Flower prints found a place in this year's show and in the dish gardens of the Girl Scouts each endeavored to tell a fairy tale.

The expected displays of roses, gladioli, orchids and cacti appeared in greater variety than ever before. The West Palm Beach Garden Clubs united in showing native plants, all fully identified.

The Palm Beaches take their gardens seriously and the annual show of the Palm Beach Garden Club has come to be one of the chief attractions for February. Mrs. Henry R. Rea, honorary vice-president of the club, who instituted the custom of gathering all members for an annual luncheon preceding the opening of the show, this year entertained members, visiting club members, town officials and other guests numbering about 200 at her home, Lagomar, which is itself noted for its gardens.

New Jersey Bill Seeks Reward in Lindbergh Case

TRENTON, N. J., March 2 (AP)—The Assembly voted last night to pay $25,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of Bruno Richard Hauptmann as the kidnap-killer of the Lindbergh baby and to amend a law that might make it possible for Brooklyn (N. Y.) authorities to obtain witnesses they seek in the Wendel kidnaping case, bizarre sequel to the Hopewell crime.

Passage of the appropriation bill, introduced by Assemblyman Haydn Proctor of Monmouth, came after he had told the lawmakers "the credit of the State of New Jersey, insofar as the sincerity of purpose in originally offering the reward is concerned, will be seriously jeopardized if the Legislature does not appropriate the funds."

London's Cultural Heritages Linked With Famous Terrace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—On the site of the famous Adelphi of the Adam brothers is to rise a tall modern block of offices in Portland stone and brick.

The design for the new Adelphi—for the block will retain the name so long associated with the site—has now been passed by the Crown Lands Advisory Committee.

Overlooking the Embankment Gardens, with their small round bandstand and narrow paths, will be a new Adelphi Terrace, very different from the Terrace of Charles Dickens, and of David Garrick and G. Bernard Shaw. The new Terrace will be nearer the Thames than the old, and behind it will rise 11 stories of rather austere white offices.

It was of the Terrace that Charles Dickens wrote: "At any hour later than sunset it was a deserted place and looked out on a deserted scene." He was describing it as he had known it in his early youth, when there were "no small steamboats on the river . . . no railroads on the opposite bank."

The character of the Adelphi changed in Dickens' day, and later, when the railroad on the opposite bank came over newly erected Hungerford Bridge and motorists began to park their cars on the Terrace (to be fined occasionally by the police) its character changed once more.

Now comes a last, most drastic change, leaving only the memories to keep companionship with the "wings" of the Adam scene that remain standing, Adam Street, John Street, Robert Street, York buildings.

Modern Adelphi will have a height of 130 feet. The Adelphi Arches will become, apparently, "a spacious basement devoted to garages." There will be shops inside the building to supply the needs of tenants, and, topping it all, will be a roof garden.

The Embankment skyline will be considerably strengthened by this block. It will represent the modern perpendicular, loosely termed "American school," balancing the Savoy Hotel.

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O. K. of LaGuardia Brings Indication Of Hot Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Latest premonitory note that the 1937 New York City mayoralty campaign will be heated came from the Republican camp today in a "passage at arms" over a resolution endorsing Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for re-election. The encounter took place at the Republican Club of the Ninth Assembly District last night when, by a vote of 30 to 19, it became first to go on record for the return of the Fusion Mayor, although the action fell short of a blanket endorsement in an amendment to support the choice of the New York County Republican Committee, master group.

The LaGuardia resolution made lengthy reference to the 20 years the city government had been under Tammany Hall control, with a consequent "orgy of expenditure resulting in virtual bankruptcy," whereas "for the last three years, by virtue of the city administrators, it has recently come into a position of being able to pay its employees full salary and undertake public improvements of a far-reaching nature."

It was "indispensable," it declares, that the "splendid work of city officials committed to an honest and efficient administration," be continued, particularly since it would insure that the new charter, which becomes effective in January, 1938, would be "in the hands of its friends and not of those who desire to exploit it."

The district's stand was in the form of a recommendation to the county committee and a pledge to uphold "clean, honest and efficient government in this city." It was taken to the accompaniment of charges that I. Arnold Ross, district leader, was using the "steamroller," which brought the issue to the fisticuff stage.

Texas Has Twin Celebration Of Great Eras in Its History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, March 2—Appropriately this day, which happens to be both the 164th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Sam Houston and the 101st anniversary of the signing of the Texas declaration of independence from Mexico, was selected for dedication of the Sam Houston Memorial Museum here.

In ceremonies merged with the annual Texas Independence Day celebration the $35,000 new museum was formerly presented to the state as a place to house relics of the life and career of the Texas military hero who also was the first elected president of the Republic of Texas. The pink colonial brick building, financed through allotment from the 1936 state centennial appropriation, stands on the campus of Sam Houston State Teachers' College. The one-story-out-basement structure, 50 by 50 feet in area, has columns and other trimmings of limestone, steps of granite, its base of shellstone, floors of marble, roof and dome of copper.

With many mementoes of the former Tennessean who came west to help shape the destiny of a nation, the museum will share attention with other Houston shrines here. Among them are the former Sam Houston home and the old "steamboat house"—so named for its shape—where Houston spent his last days. The latter structure was acquired and moved to Huntsville from a nearby point for preservation last year.

Although many Houston relics are preserved in the former Houston home, others have been scattered over Texas, and it was hoped to concentrate them in the museum, although it was not the intention to disturb furnishings proper in the home, according to Mrs. J. K. Beretta of San Antonio, member of the board of regents for Texas teachers' colleges. Some of the things listed for exhibition in the new building, according to J. L. Clark, chairman of the Walker County Centennial Commission here are General Houston's walking cane, his epaulettes, sleeping cap, weapons, some of his law books, spurs and the Santa Anna saddle (Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was the Mexican commander whose army the Texans under General Houston defeated in the decisive battle at San Jacinto.)

Another early-day Texas statesman was honored today in dedication of the Anson B. Jones home at old Washington-on-the-Brazos. Jones was the Texas republic's last president and his former home recently was moved to Washington State Park for future preservation. It was at Washington where, in a blacksmith shop, the Texas declaration of independence was signed. Descendants of those signers, now banded in an organization, convened there for the March 2 program.

At almost the same time ground was broken on the state-owned Alamo grounds in San Antonio for a new Alamo museum, also a belated centennial building project, which will house relics for which there is not room in the historic Alamo chapel itself.

President's Birthday Balls Bring $22,000

DETROIT — Detroit's loyalty to President Roosevelt was financially expressed in the amount of money raised from the five President's birthday balls held in this city. It has been found that about $22,000 was the net proceeds.

"We had larger crowds last year but tickets cost less," said Abner E. Larned, chairman of the Detroit President's ball organization for Detroit. Receipts from the largest of the balls, that held at the Hotel Book-Cadillac, were estimated at $16,000 by Harry L. Pierson of that affair's committee.

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COOPER: Even so, I always like to have a good look round before deciding.

DICKSON: That's what I did, of course. And it was a real education in how this Rational Tailoring idea has got home.

COOPER: In what way?

DICKSON: In the *style* of their cloths, as well as the quality. Scores and scores of new patterns just in, and something really new and fresh in every one of them. You can't resist them, because they're so *right*, and they look just that little bit ahead of everything else you see. I don't care what tailor you went to, you couldn't see a better range. And I'm pretty certain you wouldn't get the same *number* of designs to choose from.

COOPER: I still wonder how they do it at the price.

DICKSON: Oh, it's just what they say—they can buy on such a big scale and sell direct to their customers, that they can *afford* to get the best cloth-designers working for them; and they can *afford* to carry such an enormous range of every sort of cloth.

COOPER: Well, they've certainly done you proud. But I'm not going to let you have it all your own way—it's time I got a new outfit for the Spring. So, wait until you see what they can do for *me!*

DICKSON: In that case, we'd better form a Mutual Admiration Society on the spot!

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Overnight Trip By Air to Paris Comes in Sight

News in Aviation

Perhaps the biggest aeronautical surprise was the announcement by Pan American Airways that it is practically ready for stratosphere flight in the "sub" levels of 20,000 feet. This was the news that the company is on the verge of ordering two stratosphere type planes from the Boeing company of Seattle for trans-Atlantic service.

While all the domestic airlines have been thinking seriously of stratosphere or sub-stratosphere operation (with TWA doing notable work in its "overweather" ship) Pan American has been saying little, doing a lot about collecting stratosphere information, and as a result is "ready to go."

The new Boeing stratosphere type liner will have a sealed cabin which means that when the plane is cruising along at altitudes of four and five miles above the earth, where the air pressure is much less and which would be unbearable to the human system, the plane's air-conditioning system will be maintaining air pressures close to the normal of 15 pounds a square inch. A pressure of six pounds a square inch, for instance, which the Boeing plane's cabin will maintain is somewhat like that encountered at altitudes of 8000 to 10,000 feet, which is the high level of domestic flight today. These latter air pressures are not uncomfortable and one can walk in a plane's cabin at these heights without distress.

Coupled with its high-flying abilities the Boeing plane has a range of 4000 miles, sufficient for a direct flight from New York to Europe, is powered by four 1250-horsepower Wright engines, has daytime accommodations for 32 passengers, nighttime accommodation for 18, and in size is generally comparable to the other "clipper" ships of Pan American.

There has been some confusion registered over the fact that TWA has ordered six of the new large type Boeing transport planes, very similar to the Pan American stratosphere plane. The 307-S of Pan American is a special job while the type 307 ordered by TWA is the basic design upon which the "S" type ship was projected. Boeing will build the two 307-S's for Pan American first, followed by the six 307's for TWA.

It will be perfectly possible for TWA after observing the performance of the stratosphere type plane of Pan American to order planes like it since Pan American has an agreement with the Boeing company to make all data available to purchasers of the 307 type plane. Thus it may be forecast that TWA in several years will be operating a substratosphere service across the United States possibly without a single stop from coast to coast.

* * *

"What about the 'five company' plan?" was a large question started by the news of the Boeing contracts. This is the plan whereby five major air companies including Pan American and TWA pooled their resources to pioneer a 40-passenger plane. This ship, on which development is now proceeding at the Douglas plant in Santa Monica, is expected to be ready for use sometime late in 1937 or early '38.

According to Pan American the Boeing stratosphere plane orders have nothing to do with the basic engineering contract which the five major air carriers made with the Douglas company. It is still a live, engineering contract, despite rumors to the contrary.

* * *

Two items on the "safety" side come to light with the news that the Bureau of Air Commerce has ordered all airline operators to equip their planes with the radio direction finder or "homing" device on or before Jan. 1, 1938.

In addition all companies have been ordered to put "approved radio antenna systems" aboard their craft. This means antennas shielded against rain, snow, fog, dust static, or other interferences to radio communication.

TWA has developed such a homing loop and is understood to be rapidly installing them aboard all planes. The other major operators have all experimented with "staticless" devices of their own.

United Air Lines provides the other safety news in the announcement of installations of the "gyro pilot" in all of its new "Mainliner" fleet of Douglas transports. The gyro, or "mechanical pilot," is able to fly the plane while the pilot, hands and feet free, devotes his time to observation, navigation, radio and flight instruments.

A device weighing 60 pounds, the automatic pilot provides lateral, longitudinal and directional control and employs a combination of pneumatic and hydraulic principles.

A. D. H.

N. Y. Ordinance Restricts Taxis to Present Number

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Holding that the present number of taxicabs in New York is sufficient to serve the public adequately, the Board of Aldermen has adopted a new ordinance restricting the number of cabs licenses to those now outstanding. The measure has the support of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who has been advocating this restriction since 1920.

The ratio of taxicabs in operation by fleet owners and small individual operators will be maintained as at present. Licenses now outstanding for which no cab is in operation will be canceled and transfer of licenses with sales of taxicabs will be regulated by the hack board.

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PARIS FRANCE

'Fylfot' Proves Big Stumbling Block For College Spellers in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Tripping up all leading members of the Hunter College and New York University spelling teams were the words "fylfot" and "noumenon," pronounced by Paul Wing during the second intercollegiate spelling match conducted here by the National Broadcasting Company.

When the match went off over a nation-wide broadcast Saturday afternoon, the boys and girls who were given such difficult words to spell received another chance and continued spelling for the remainder of the hour, at the end of which six Hunter College members and one New York University representative were left standing.

Mr. Wing returned to the customary method of giving a misspelled word to successive spellers in the Hunter-New York University match, radio listeners having objected to the procedure used in the first contest between Bucknell and Columbia Universities when Mr. Wing did not immediately give the same word to succeeding spellers.

As the programs are designed to help and interest both listeners and students, the spelling master requested that they notify him which method would be preferred on subsequent programs. Next Saturday, March 6, Mr. Wing will conduct a spelling bee between 15 Radcliffe College girls and 15 Harvard College boys.

Words pronounced before the Hunter and New York University teams were said to have been selected from current periodicals, newspapers and technical literature. Among the words that gave the students trouble were pyrites, anthropomorphic, mantlet, tattooed, parallelepiped, prestidigitator and spiracle.

Music Gains in Oregon Under Federal Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Music is on the upswing in Oregon, especially in Portland. At least that is the opinion of Frederick W. Goodrich, state director of the federal music project.

A total of 248,450 persons listened to the many concerts of the project's two major units—the band and the orchestra—in 1936, he reported. Of this attendance more than two thirds was at concerts by the band.

The band, organized a few days before Christmas in 1935, gave its first program early in January, 1936, and in the year appeared 171 times. Open-air concerts at parks were the most popular in number given, but appearances in public schools were not far behind.

Public schools were the setting for a majority of the orchestra programs, according to Director Goodrich. The orchestra's debut was at a Lincoln's birthday celebration in 1936. Since that time 152 concerts have been given, with many scheduled for 1937 following the present Portland Symphony Orchestra season.

Army Asked to Bomb Hulk As Casualty List Grows

ST. IGNACE, Mich., March 2 (AP)—Sheriff William W. McCauley called on army fliers yesterday to bomb the fire-blackened hull of the J. Oswald Boyd, gasoline-laden tanker aground in upper Lake Michigan, to halt a new rush of salvaging operations which already have cost six lives.

Fishermen and residents from miles around, working feverishly day and night, are removing about 10,000 gallons of gasoline daily from the vessel abandoned on Simmons Reef, 24 miles west of here. Siphoned out in small amounts, the fluid is carried in barrels, pails, cans and bottles by motorcar and truck over the twisting, rough 15-mile trail on the ice to land.

The Mackinac County sheriff sent his appeal for planes to Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, after the casualty list mounted to six Sunday, when Grant Brooks of Cedarville, drowned as his truck, carrying three tons of salvaged gasoline, plunged through the ice and sank in 125 feet of water.

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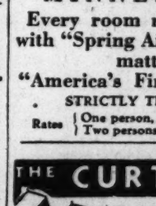

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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

English Schoolboys to Africa and Return—On £9

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

All Photos by W. A. Bibley

Travel Has Been Developed by Many English Schools as a Means of Education, and by None More Than Wycliffe College, Gloucestershire. This School, Which Gave Up Its Cadet Corps After the War and Turned Wholeheartedly to Boy Scout Work, Has Established Contacts in Many Countries. These Enable It to Plan Foreign Trips at Low Cost, Through Use of Student Rates, Hostels, etc. Upper Row, Left—By the Feldsee in the Black Forest, Germany. Center—Wycliffe Scouts Form a Camel Corps in the Edge of the Desert in Algeria. Right—At Zermatt, Switz., Sunbathing 10,000 Feet Above Sea Level. Inset—Rough Sleeping and Dressing Quarters as Scouts Travel Fourth Class Across the Mediterranean, Lower Row, Left—After Landing at Algiers. Center—Pitching Camp in the Forest of Zeralda, Algeria. Right—Baths of Caracalla in Rome

Foreign Travel as Part of School Experience

Wycliffe College Leads With High Record of Large Scale Tours at Low Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Today there is a widespread effort throughout Great Britain to give school pupils some actual experience of foreign travel, an effort extending from the most expensive schools to the free elementary schools. A unique record for large scale tours at low prices has been established by Wycliffe College, Gloucestershire, and the methods employed for securing such remarkably cheap and enjoyable travel deserve careful study.

Among recent tours have been the following: A fortnight's camp in Algeria, with a night on an oasis in the Sahara, for £9 a head (all prices given include the journey from London and return); 16 days to Italy and Sicily for £11; 16 days to Bavaria, the Black Forest and Rhineland, with excursions to Austria and Switzerland for £9; 22 days' tour to Greece, £15. These bare outlines do not do justice to the variety of interests and wide range of contacts offered by the expeditions, which are a great stimulus to the boys' thought and a valuable means of pulling masters and pupils together in bonds of comradeship; they are also thoroughly enjoyable holidays.

Based on Wide Friendship Abroad

How is it done? is the question which naturally rises in the mind. There are various answers, some referring to basic practices of the school's life and others to specific methods used in arranging the tours.

First, the school is genuinely interested in people from other countries. Boys, masters and visitors from abroad are warmly welcomed and their individuality respected. As a consequence of this, Wycliffe has "a friend on the spot" in many countries abroad. These friends, some of whom occupy posts of influence, do a good deal of preparatory work, and secure many privileges for the party.

Second, the headmaster has been accompanying parties of boys to the Continent for nearly 30 years, and has gained a wide knowledge of various countries and their possibilities for the hardy wayfarer.

Third, the school dissolved its cadet corps at the end of the war and gave itself wholeheartedly to Boy Scout work. All parties going on the tours mentioned have traveled as Scouts, thus securing large reductions in fares, and achieving the utmost simplicity of dress and baggage.

Careful Preparation

Given these three basic conditions, it is still necessary to make most elaborate preparations for an expedition. The first step is to secure the good will of the governments concerned, who are approached through their embassies in London and through the British embassies and consuls abroad. As a result of such approaches many privileges have been secured.

In Algeria the Government lent a delightful camping site in a wood near the sea coast. In Greece M. Venizelos sent a letter of greeting to the party, all ancient monuments were open to its members free of charge and a special coach was allotted as headquarters on the Greek railways. In Italy Signor Mussolini himself and the then Minister of Foreign Affairs took marked interest in the visit, which became somewhat of a triumphal progress. In Sicily the Italian Government granted the use of a former naval barracks with bedding and crockery and free transport to Palermo and about the island, while the Lord Mayor of Palermo invited the whole party to the opera as his guests. At Florence, Naples and Milan the municipality also provided special facilities for sightseeing.

Other Types Of Arrangements

Governments cannot, however, do everything, and the next step is to eliminate the middleman and make all arrangements with shipping, railway and autobus companies direct. The organizer personally visits the English representatives of such companies. All catering and accommodation is also arranged direct, and though this entails considerable correspondence, it also enables one to secure in detail what one actually wants when one wants it; an important matter in a rich and varied program of travel. The facilities offered by Youth Hostels, Y. M. C. A.'s, and even churches (which will often lend schoolrooms as dormitories) are used wherever possible.

Lastly, the party goes out prepared for a wholesome amount of "roughing it." Train journeys are third class, and Mediterranean steamers offer fourth class or just deck space; on trains or steamers the party takes its own provisions and sleeps in its sleeping bags. Cushions from pews served as mattresses in the schoolrooms of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rome, where the American College on Monte Maris sent its autobus and driver for the cost of gasoline, and on the road to Sparta the travelers rightly rode in springless carts. Fortunately the Scout kit is suited to such adventures, which add to the variety of experience and make home all the more delightful when one at last returns.

G. F. TIMPSON

College Is More Than Books

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are glad to have comment on Miss H. T.'s remarks concerning the lack of serious interest of college students in their work. Mr. K., in analyzing the causes, as he sees them, refers to the immaturity of American high school students. But what cure would you suggest, Round Tablers? Chairman.

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

I have just read Miss Helen T.'s lament in the Round Table of Feb. 16, 1937, on the unstudiousness of the college student. Having been at one time a college student, I remember fairly well the uneasy feeling at about 10 in the evening, in the middle of very exciting conversation or gossip, as I realized that I had three hours of class the next day, and study done for none of it.

But I am somewhat grateful for the unstudiousness of college life as I am inclined very much toward study. My one year of college was an important learning time. But I did not learn much out of books. I think I must have learned much more about the value of living fully, than I did about English, or Spanish, or analytical geometry.

The unstudiousness of students was even then a problem among us. We discussed the fact that our conversation was largely gossip, and we even designated a table in the dining room for serious people who wanted to talk about serious things. Of course, people who talk cannot eat, so that table was always the last to get up, for the discussion usually became involved.

Living and learning are so bound up together that it is hard to say where to draw the line between them. Young people in college usually have had so little responsibility in their previous years that they don't know why they are in college, except that it's a nice thing to go to college. Most young people in college have had everything done for them through their high school years, even to having their homework overseen every evening, so that the informality and the diversions of a college community are sometimes a threat to passing grades.

The conclusion of all this might be that young people in this country don't grow up very fast when they are sons and daughters of parents who can afford easily to send them through college. But they should grow up quicker. But parents of means usually aren't thinking enough to provide lessons of responsibility to their children. They are often too seriously concerned with the verbal demands of their offspring to think of the child's needs, which are always mental and moral, never material.

So it would appear that young people entering college are not mature enough to be serious students. Never having had the need to be serious, such as one has to be to hold a job, they cannot get that way just by entering college—even a college of the type Miss Helen T. attends. But we learn. Perhaps some of us would learn sooner if we had more responsible parents. Let us hope we are ourselves some day good parents.

(Mr.) R. K.

Guest From New Zealand
New Zealand

Dear Chairman:

So much enjoyment has come my way through reading the "speeches" of members of the Round Table, that I must express appreciation, but as I cannot really claim a place among the youthful members, it is for you to decide whether I am eligible. Anyway, this token of gratitude will reach its destination. The sense of seniority withheld me some months since from sending a word when mention was made of the "Barnet Fair" which is held a few miles away from my old home, Mill Hill. The Monitor of November 10th carried an invitation from silent members in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, to speak up! And in the Monitor of November 17th is a letter concerning Guernsey, Channel Islands. This time fellow feeling will not be denied expression.

Our home for 12 years was in Guernsey, which island we left in 1931, so probably Miss S. J. C. was after our time. One of our daughters took a copy of the Monitor to her geography class one day, feeling that the Saturday map of world affairs would be helpful, and was asked to continue bringing it. Later the Monitor was officially distributed at two girls' schools and one boys' school in the island and was much appreciated. I heartily endorse Miss S. J. C.'s praise of Sark as it is indeed a "pearl" among islands. A member of the Monitor Camera Club recently contributed a very beautiful photograph of Sark and enclosed is one of Petit Bot Bay, Guernsey, one of the most beautiful of the south coast bays. The photo pictures one of the many Mastello Towers built for defense.

I feel impelled to express gratitude for the community of interests which binds us all together. Within a few short months reference has been made to three spots on the globe which have held our home—Greater London, Guernsey, and New Zealand. I too, am especially grateful that "Our Youth Round Table" is one of the heralds of the new era, when "Peace on Earth" and international good will shall be an accomplished fact.

Good speaking for 1937! And greetings to Chairman and all Round Tablers

(Mrs.) H. Y.

Mrs. H. Y. is an old friend, and welcome as a guest of the Round Table. Over many years she has written the Page from the various spots mentioned above, and has sent us fascinating snapshots from most of them. We wish we could reproduce the Guernsey one she encloses here, but space does not permit it. Round Table members are glad to be sharing ideas with friends of more experience in all parts of the world.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Tokyo Prepares for Conference

The following excerpts are from a letter addressed to the officers and directors of the World Federation of Education Associations, from the Secretary of the Japanese Education Association.

"We wish to call to your attention the fact that, while the Japanese Government has approved of this undertaking (1937 conference to be held in Tokyo), and while the Minister of Education has actively aided it with subsidy, and while we appreciate greatly this aid on the part of the Government, the arrangements for this conference are not being made by the Japanese Government, but by the Japanese Education Association. Most of the funds raised for the conference have come from individual and not government sources. A large number of financiers, business men and organizations in no way connected with the Government are contributing the major part of the funds. We greatly desire to have it understood that this is not a government undertaking, and earnestly hope you will aid in making such a fact known.

"It should be further noted that this conference is attracting widespread interest among Japanese business men, travel agents, hotel managers, and of course educators—1000 of whom have expressed their intention to attend. The number of delegates who are expected to attend will far surpass any single convention that has ever been held in Japan.

"Business men and many people interested in developing entertainment, housing, exhibitions, etc., commensurate with the desires of the visitors and renowned Japanese hospitality, have met constantly with the executive committee to see that nothing is omitted from the preparations, and to aid in the financial arrangements. This local interest in Tokyo is only a part of the almost national interest that has been evidenced, for all large cities are making preparations to welcome the delegation.

"Word has been received from Poland that the Government there will finance the sending of twenty-five leading Polish educators. In addition, they have asked for space in which they intend to present several small exhibitions on Polish art, culture, and education.

"Great interest is being shown on the part of India and China. Both countries have assured us of a good representation. Asia never having been adequately represented before by large numbers, this news of course makes us feel very happy.

"Roumania and Colombia have expressed their intention to send a good representation and Czechoslovakia assures us of much interest among teachers.

"There is some concern within the Housing Committee over accommodations, due chiefly to the fact that people are slow in making reservations. If you are in a position to stimulate activity in this regard, it would be greatly appreciated. It being our great hope that everyone will enjoy his stay here, we are prepared to go to great lengths in making the necessary adjustments. But without knowing the plans of delegates and alarmed at the unforeseen increase in tourists, it becomes difficult. We beg, therefore, that you use your influence in bringing this matter to the attention of prospective delegates, that they may act early and get the type of accommodation they desire.

"The Governor of Tokyo Prefecture and the Mayor of Tokyo are both much interested in preparing suitable entertainment for the delegates. Even though the Prefectural and City Governments are constantly called upon to entertain visiting dignitaries, so much importance has been attached to the conference plans that both are already preparing their respective programs for August."

In Paris

From July 23 to 31, 1937, the International Federation of Teachers Associations will hold its conference in conjunction with the International Conference of Elementary Teaching and Popular Education in Paris. At the same time will be held the International Exhibition of 1937. Those educators who may desire detailed information in regard to this important educational event may write to the headquarters of the I. F. T. A., 2, Rue de Montpensier (1er Arr.), Paris.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Old School Store

THIS morning at breakfast, Peggy got started on Miss Conway who keeps the small store opposite her school. The day before she had been in there buying valentines. "She isn't like the other storekeepers," said Peggy. "She doesn't say: 'What do you want? Hurry up.' She's nice."

Usually, especially at breakfast, I don't encourage Peggy to talk. Encouraging her to talk is a little like fanning a tempest. But this time I was interested in Miss Conway and her opposite-the-school store. The mention of the store had waked the sentimental chords of my memory into sympathetic vibration, drained all the irony out of me, put me in a James Whitcomb Riley mood. Peggy is observant. Before she had finished, she had given me a detailed description of the store, its contents, its small patrons, and the pleasant proprietress who so easily passed that most searching of tests, children's approval. "She has white hair, blue eyes; she's short and stout, and she wears a pencil in her pug," said Peggy, putting her hand up to the back of her head to show me where, if she wore a pug, the pug would be. "Sometimes she hangs a sign on the door: 'Back at two o'clock.'"

BLACKOUT. I AM in a little grocery store on Brooks Street, between Quarrier and Lee. It was on the direct south-north route to the Mercer School, and it, like Miss Conway's little store, catered to the school trade. As you pushed your way through the eddying crowd of children at the door, handy on the left was one of those old convex glass showcases full of penny candy—caramels, two for a penny, licorice sticks and drops, jelly beans—all the endless variety of old-fashioned penny candy. Who does not remember jaw-breakers, those glass-like globes of hard candy, butterscotch balls wrapped in yellow paper with long twisted ends, heart-mottoes with sentiments printed thereon in color, taffy kisses, and the red cinnamon drops hot in the mouth which, when eaten, colored the tongue a beautiful bright red? And then, of course, stick candy. It was part of one of our elaborate luxuries. We bought a lemon stick and a lemon, cut a hole in the lemon, and sucked the sour of the lemon through the sweet of the candy stick. It was the perfect union of opposites, like the vinegar and sugar which impart distinctive flavor to the German's *Sauerbraten*. But that was no before-school confection. It took time, and belonged to the free afternoon or Saturday.

Before and after school sessions, the space in front of the candy counter was always filled by a crowd of eager milling children with pennies and nickels clutched tight in small fists, all talking at once, while the one who had Mr. Schneider's attention shrieked his order. "I'll have two of those, and four of those, and one of those," the demonstrative plus a commanding forefinger point indicating the selection. At each *those* the patient Mr. Schneider selected and dropped the candies into a small poke until, the nickel spent, the child reached an eager hand over the counter to exchange his pennies for the poke, and pushed his way to the edge of the crowd to allow the next one to take his place.

ON THE SHELVES behind the candy case were stationery supplies—pencils, pens, pen-points, erasers, ruled and unruled tablets, some rough, some slick and shiny. The rough ones were thick and the slick ones were thin. Beside them were the pencil boxes, treasuries of stationery treasures. They had keys with which we locked and unlocked them, until we lost the keys.

Here also behind the candy counter were the marbles, and the jacks, rubber balls, and jump ropes, but the last were of small interest to us men. But how we coveted the red agates which cost from five to ten cents apiece! We chose our agate taws as carefully as a violinist chooses his fiddle, comparing one with the other, fitting each one between the point of our forefinger and the first joint of our thumb, to try its feel in the fist. I still remember one piece of marble folk-lore picked up in those days. If you smeared an agate with butter, and left it over night, that was supposed to take out of it the crescent-shaped moons, the scars of battle honorably earned by the clash of taw on commy and opponent's agate. I can still remember, too, the feel of my dirt-rubbed knuckles when, at the beginning of the season, I was soft and out of training. And again well do I remember the day when my Uncle Sandy came back from a tour through the West, bringing me some beautiful large black and white agates from Texas, and we tried out the new taws on the living-room floor rug by the light from the long windows. Years later, coming upon a purse-full of those Texas agates in an old trunk, I played a solitary game of Square Ring on the attic floor.

BUT OUR STORE—for it was our store, our social center, an arena for the display of ostentatious wealth, the flash of a shiny new two bit piece or the lavish expenditure of a dime, or of loud talk before the ladies—I say our store also kept more solid food than jujubes (we pronounced it *ju-ju-bees*) and marshmallows. It stocked yellow store cheese and baloney and onions and dill pickles; and these were ambrosia to appetites whetted and honed on hours of play in the keen fall air. There was a time in my life when a slice of dry bread and a pickle was comparable only to an onion sandwich. The dill pickles were kept in the back of the store in a small open brine barrel. I can feel the anticipation now as I stood waiting, expectant, impatient, almost suppliant, while Mr. Schneider searched in the barrel with his ladle for my dill pickle.

It was Scrubby Ray, farm-bred, who introduced me to onion sandwiches—a slice of onion between two dry unbuttered pieces of bread. Scrubby had much country lore to which we city boys listened with proper respect for the accomplishments of its possessor. He knew about country sausage, which didn't come in neat individual links but in bulk, like hamburg, and one moulded it into round cakes before frying it. He knew how to harness a team, and how to grease axles and bed a horse and milk a cow and smoke a ham, and a hundred other *know's* which aroused our admiration and energy. It was Scrubby also who introduced me to hamburgers. When he was downtown, he actually used to enter the smoky "Busy Bee," climb up on a stool, plunk down a nickel, and say: "Hamburg" to Gus behind the counter. He taught me how to do it, too. It put our amateur onion sandwiches in the shade. But buying and eating a hamburger was an occasion, like going to the circus or the then silent nickel movies where Bee Stuart pounded the piano and energetic little Tillie Reddington sang a sentimental song to illustrated slides.

SURELY THERE HAS been such a store in every man and woman's life. Surely we can all meet there to buy in memory the penny candy, the lace valentines for sentiment and the comic ones for satire. What a sprawling vitality filled those comic valentines, such figures as the Singer, all mouth, teeth, and raucous high notes; I suppose and hope some people have systematically collected those comic valentines. Like the comic papers, they are part of the social history of our youth. They, too, are part of our memories of the school store, that common denominator of experience, an institution the common possession of whose memory makes the whole world kin and not less kind.

HORACE REYNOLDS

City Snow

Now, walking through city snow, I remember
The snow as white as gull's wings on the moors
and no foot track down the moors to the sea.
Only unbroken whiteness and stillness, only
the wind talking with me.

Not the scream of brakes and the sound of traffic
beyond the park; not a moonless white
here in the city in the snowy evening,
but a city whiteness that is not vast at all.

There, it is different and the sound different.
The sound of the waves rather than this,
the sound of waves running.
Running, running like children
to greet the snow.

HAROLD VINAL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"KEES": *A Painting by Lajos von Ebneth*

LAJOS VON EBNETH is a young Hungarian painter who has been living in the Netherlands for several years and has there won warm appreciation for his paintings. Born in 1902 in Szillagy Somlyo, East Hungary, his family is an offshoot of the old Hungarian nobility. It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that his artistic inclinations found no favor with his father who had strong views on tradition and class distinction. Young Lajos von Ebneth took a course of chemistry at the University of Budapest; then, as a youth of sixteen, he volunteered in the world war, and only after many adventures and dangers resumed his studies at the academy of Munich. This time he worked under the expert guidance of Franz von Stuck, a great teacher, whose influence aroused in his pupils a deep and merciless self-criticism.

Lajos von Ebneth's art has evolved through many different stages. He was attracted in turn to impressionism and cubism, but failed to find satisfaction in either. Now his talent has matured and it is remarkable how his portraits, in which he specializes, bring out the character of his subjects. The influence of the Munich school of painting is seen in the transparency of his colors, which give a particular atmosphere to all his works. His paintings are never colorful, as he works mainly in tones of gray, bronze and reddish-brown and a soft cool blue.

A House in Seville

I HAVE already stated that I had hired an empty house in Seville, wherein I purposed to reside for some months. It stood in a solitary situation, occupying one side of a small square. It was built quite in the beautiful taste of Andalusia, with a court paved with small slabs of white and blue marble. In the middle of this court was a fountain well supplied with the crystal lymph, the murmur of which, as it fell from its slender pillar into an octagonal basin, might be heard in every apartment. The house itself was large and spacious, consisting of two stories, and containing room sufficient for at least ten times the number of inmates which now occupied it. I generally kept during the day in the lower apartments, on account of the refreshing coolness which pervaded them. In one of these was an immense stone water-trough, ever overflowing with water from the fountain, in which I immersed myself every morning. Such were the premises to which, after having provided myself with a few indispensable articles of furniture, I now retreated with Antonio and my two horses.

I was fortunate in the possession of these quadrupeds, inasmuch as it afforded me an opportunity of enjoying to a greater extent the beauties of the surrounding country. I know of few things in this life more delicious than a ride in the spring or summer season in the neighborhood of Seville. My favorite one was in the direction of Xerez, over the wide Dehesa, as it is called, which extends from Seville to the gates of the former town, a distance of nearly fifty miles, with scarcely a town or village intervening. The ground is irregular and broken, and is for the most part covered with that species of brushwood called carrasco, amongst which winds a bridle-path, by no means well-defined, chiefly trodden by the arrieros, with their long trains of mules and borricos. It is here that the balmy air of beautiful Andalusia is to be inhaled in full perfection. Aromatic herbs and flowers are growing in abundance, diffusing their perfume around. . . .

Every evening it was my custom to ride along the Dehesa, until the topmost towers of Seville were no longer in sight. I then turned about and pressing my knees against the sides of Sidi Habismilk, my Arabian, the fleet creature, to whom spur or lash had never been applied, would set off in the direction of the town with the speed of a whirlwind, seeming in his headlong course to devour the ground of the waste, until he had left it behind; then dashing through the elm-covered road of the Delicias, his thundering hoofs were soon heard beneath the vaulted archway of the Puerta de Xerez, and in another moment he would stand stonestill before the door of my solitary house in the little silent square of the Pila Seca.

It is eight o'clock at night; I am returned from the Dehesa, and am standing on the sotea, or flat roof of my house, enjoying the cool breeze. Johannes Chrysostom has just arrived from his labour. I have not spoken to him, but I hear him below in the courtyard, detailing to Antonio the progress he has made in the last two days. He speaks barbarous Greek, plentifully interlarded with Spanish words; but I gather from his discourse that he has already sold twelve Testaments among his fellow-labourers. I hear copper coin falling on the pavement, and Antonio, who is not of a very Christian temper, reproving him for not having brought the proceeds of the sale in silver. He now asks for fifteen more, as he says the demand is becoming great, and that he shall have no difficulty in disposing of them in the course of the morrow, whilst pursuing his occupation. Antonio goes to fetch them; and he now stands alone by the marble fountain, singing a wild song, which I believe to be a hymn of his beloved Greek Church. Behold one of the helpers which the Lord has sent me in my gospel labours on the shores of the Guadalquivir.—GEORGE BORROW, in "The Bible in Spain."

Moonshine

As THOUGH risen from the white
Shining water, with its bright
Drops still glittering in their hair,
River naiads, slim and fair—
Silvery spirits of the stream,
In the moonshine glint and gleam.
But by light of day one sees
Only weeping willow trees.

H. E. HOLLAND

"Can You Not Hear the Sea?"

IN THE large rambling Vicarage garden of our childhood no tang of salt was ever to be detected in the small rains that fell so continually upon those rich Somersetshire orchard lands, and even the south-west winds from the Atlantic had lost the rush and shriek of an authentic deep-sea gale by the time they had reached the tree-tops of Hedgecock, or vexed aged branches of the acacia, or beaten at last against the nursery window panes. . . .

In those days my attention was always so passionately occupied with its childish interests that I seldom consciously took pleasure in the passing of the seasons, and yet it appears to me now that never since those mornings have I tasted the golden wine of April in so pure an essence, with my father on the drive before his usual time, his sermon finished out of hand at the sight of the first swallow flashing past his study window; with the daisies and daffodil petals shining bright; and two eggs already in the hedge-sparrow's nest by the front gate. . . .

It was in the early hours of just such a morning that I set out with my brother Littleton to walk to the sea. I was fourteen or fifteen years old and to my young mind we seemed to be undertaking an almost impossible enterprise. My brother was ten years older than I in the very pride of his youthful manhood. We started very early . . . and with our pockets full of provisions began walking southward. We went by the Abbey farm over Batemoor past the outlying hamlet of Bagnel through the village of Haselbury Plucknett to Beaminster tunnel. We then made our way direct to the top of Lewesdon Hill where we refreshed ourselves with meat and drink. There under a fir tree, and sheltered by gorse, we spent moments of intense happiness. More than half our walk was behind us, and before us, clearly visible, the wide blue sea sparkling in the sun. John Keats once said that he could not sleep all night so haunted was his imagination by Edgar's words in King Lear—"Can you not hear the sea?" . . .

It is on the north-west slopes of Lewesdon Hill that Racedown Lodge stands, the house where Wordsworth stayed with his sister Dorothy as a young man, and where Coleridge came during the lovely hay-making weather of the June of 1797 to visit the author of An Evening Walk, and where there began the deep friendship between the two poets which was to have so momentous an influence upon English literature.

But neither of us then knew anything about Racedown Lodge, and if we had known about its proximity and the events that had taken place there just a hundred years before, I doubt very much whether our imaginations could have been diverted from the glad enchantments of our walk, with the English Channel stretched out before us and only a few miles of rich pastoral country separating us from it under the clear air of a cloudless spring day.—LLEWELYN POWYS, in "Dorset Essays." (London: John Lane, The Bodley Head).

Letter to Helvetia

No YEARS could ever dim the memory
Of mountains and the shadows on their snow,
The sun-fire on their rifted glacial streams,
The noonday on their high and winding paths.
No hours more bright and shining than the time
The shepherds call the prelude to the spring,
When in the valleys grass is showing green
In patches where the snow has drifted high
And left a pattern on the sloping fields;
When crocuses are blue beside the way,
And freshets leap the banks of waking streams
As winter morning turns to sudden spring.
No years, no distances can separate
The heart from beauty known and ever real:
No new allegiance, from an old ideal.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

"First bind the strong man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON ONE occasion when the Pharisees questioned the source of his healing power, Jesus said (Matthew 12:28, 29): "If I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you. Or else how can one enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods, except he first bind the strong man?" Referring to the Master's words, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 400): "Mortal mind is 'the strong man,' which must be held in subjection before its influence upon health and morals can be removed. This error conquered, we can despoil 'the strong man' of his goods,—namely, of sin and disease."

Christ Jesus did his work through the power of the one Mind, God, by understanding the divine Principle of man, which recognizes no reality or substance in the carnal mind. His opponents, unwilling to surrender their materialism, their self-will and pride of place and power, believed they hated Jesus, whose spiritual power was a constant rebuke to their false views. But Jesus came to save men from ignorance and self-deception, from enmity to Truth, and to redeem them from the sufferings which inhere in the illusive mortal mind and its substratum, matter. And so sublime a purpose must ultimately be fulfilled. That it has not as yet been more fully realized is owing to the inability of the human mind to look beyond its own borders into the realm of the real, which is discernible to spiritual sense alone.

The truth which Christ Jesus revealed is immortal; it endures, while opposition to it, which has no real foundation, must eventually perish. The healing method he taught and illustrated in his works, being based on unalterable divine Principle, was too mighty to be lost. Though it was temporarily lost sight of, it has been restated in Christian Science, and again the power of Truth is being demonstrated in healing, in binding "the strong man" and destroying his goods—sin, disease, and all manner of fears and discords.

What, then, was it that Jesus knew and revealed and demonstrated, and that Christian Science has again given to mankind? It was the inviolable fact that there is but one Mind, the infinite creator and ruler of the real spiritual universe and man. Surely men ought gladly to enter into this blessed sanctuary of spiritual knowing, praising God! And this they begin to do when they catch even the first gleams of the truth that God is good and gives to His creation nothing but good. The disciples used the method the Master had taught them, and their spiritual sense of the real was sufficient to "bind the strong man,"—the illusive mortal mind—and "spoil his goods," in healing disease and suffering.

In seeking how we may apply this healing power, we remember that the great Teacher said, "No man cometh unto the Father, but by me" (John 14:6). Each one must gain the Christ, Truth, which Jesus manifested, that he may understand and love and obey God, the one infinite divine Mind. To let Christ, Truth, illumine our thinking is the only way to gain control over wrong thoughts and false beliefs, which are opposed to Truth and manifested in mortal discords. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 234): "Sin and disease must be thought before they can be manifested. You must control evil thoughts in the first instance, or they will control you in the second."

It would seem that men everywhere would naturally be eager to learn how to destroy this evil sense that they might thereby be free from inharmony. Indeed, they would be striving to do so were it not that mortal mind is a mystification, a dream, a deception, made up of false concepts and beliefs. Mortals can therefore extricate themselves from this dream sense only as they open their hearts to receive the Christ, Truth, which alone can "bind the strong man"—the evil which manifests itself in suffering.

Through contemplating the spiritual and real, one can correct wrong thoughts and false beliefs as they are discerned. There must be a willingness to see one's faults, and to see them as phases of mortal mind—the one enemy of Truth and of true selfhood. In Science and Health is the further instruction (p. 400): "The action of so-called mortal mind must be destroyed by the divine Mind to bring out the harmony of being. Without divine control there is discord, manifest as sin, sickness, and death."

The point to be clearly understood is that mortal mind is unreal, and therefore destructible. Each one who apprehends this fact, and is willing truly to face the false sense of self which obscures his true selfhood, willing to strive honestly and continuously to let "the mind of Christ" (I Corinthians, 2:16) enter and rule his own consciousness, will be following the great Teacher in the way pointed out by him, and will in that measure be helping not only himself but others. This is the way of self-conquest, and it is the way to find one's true being in divine Mind, infinite Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Zuvor den Starken binden"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS die Pharisäer einmal die Quelle seiner Heilkraft in Frage stellten, sagte Jesus (Matth. 12, 28. 29): „So ich die Teufel durch den Geist Gottes austreibe, so ist ja das Reich Gottes zu euch gekommen. Oder wie kann jemand in eines Starken Haus gehen und ihm seinen Hausrat rauben, es sei denn, daß er zuvor den Starken binde"? Unter Bezugnahme auf des Meisters Worte schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 400): „Das sterbliche Gemüt ist ‚der Starke', der in Unterwerfung gehalten werden muß, ehe sein Einfluß auf Gesundheit und Moral beseitigt werden kann. Ist dieser Irrtum besiegt, so können wir ‚den Starken' seines Hausrats—nämlich der Sünde und der Krankheit—berauben".

Christus Jesus tat seine Arbeit durch die Kraft des einen Gemüts, Gottes, indem er das göttliche Prinzip des Menschen verstand, das im fleischlichen Sinn keine Wirklichkeit oder Substanz erkennt. Seine Gegner, die ihren Materialismus, ihren Eigenwillen und ihren Stellungs- und Machtstolz nicht aufgeben wollten, glaubten, Jesus, dessen geistige Kraft eine beständige Zurechtweisung ihrer falschen Ansichten war, zu hassen. Aber Jesus kam, um die Menschen von Unwissenheit und Selbsttäuschung, von Feindschaft gegen die Wahrheit zu erretten und von den Leiden zu erlösen, die dem trügerischen sterblichen Gemüt und seiner Unterlage, der Materie, innewohnen. Und ein so erhabener Zweck muß schließlich in Erfüllung gehen. Daß er bis jetzt noch nicht vollständiger verwirklicht ist, ist der Unfähigkeit des menschlichen Gemüts zuzuschreiben, über seine eigenen Grenzen hinauszublicken in das Reich des Wirklichen, das nur für den geistigen Sinn wahrnehmbar ist.

Die Wahrheit, die Christus Jesus offenbarte, ist unsterblich. Sie dauert fort, während der Widerstand gegen sie, da er keine wirkliche Grundlage hat, schließlich zusammenbrechen muß. Das auf dem unveränderlichen göttlichen Prinzip beruhende Heilverfahren, das er lehrte und durch seine Werke veranschaulichte, war zu mächtig, um verloren zu gehen. Obgleich es vorübergehend aus den Augen verloren war, ist es in der Christlichen Wissenschaft wieder eingeführt worden, und wieder wird die Kraft der Wahrheit durch Heilen, durch Binden „des Starken" und Vernichten seines Hausrats—Sünde, Krankheit, Furcht und Widerwärtigkeiten aller Art—bewiesen.

Was war es nun, was Jesus wußte und offenbarte und bewies, und was die Christliche Wissenschaft der Menschheit wieder gegeben hat? Es war die unumstößliche Tatsache, daß es nur ein Gemüt, den unendlichen Schöpfer und Beherrscher des wirklichen geistigen Weltalls und des Menschen, gibt. Sicher sollten die Menschen freudig in dieses gesegnete Heiligtum geistigen Wissens eingehen und Gott preisen! Und sie fangen an, es zu tun, wenn sie auch nur den ersten Schimmer der Wahrheit erhaschen, daß Gott gut ist und Seiner Schöpfung nur Gutes gibt. Die Jünger wandten das Verfahren an, das der Meister sie gelehrt hatte, und ihr geistiger Sinn vom Wirklichen genügte, „den Starken"—das trügerische sterbliche Gemüt—„zu binden" und ihm durch Heilen von Krankheit und Leiden „seinen Hausrat zu rauben".

Wenn wir danach trachten, diese Heilkraft anzuwenden, denken wir daran, daß der große Lehrer sagte: „Niemand kommt zum Vater denn durch mich" (Joh. 14, 6). Jeder einzelne muß den Christus, die Wahrheit, die Jesus bekundete, finden, um Gott, das eine unendliche göttliche Gemüt, zu verstehen und zu lieben und Ihm zu gehorchen. Den Christus, die Wahrheit, unser Denken erleuchten lassen, ist der einzige Weg, Herrschaft über die falschen Gedanken und die falschen Annahmen zu erlangen, die das Gegenteil der Wahrheit sind und sich in sterblichem Mißklang bekunden. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 234): „Sünde und Krankheit müssen gedacht werden, ehe sie offenbar werden können. Du mußt die bösen Gedanken im ersten Fall beherrschen, sonst beherrschen sie dich im zweiten".

Man sollte denken, daß die Menschen überall natürlich begierig wären zu lernen, wie sie diesen falschen Sinn vernichten können, um dadurch von Disharmonie frei zu werden. Sie würden in der Tat danach trachten, es zu tun, wenn das sterbliche Gemüt nicht eine Irreführung, ein Traum, eine aus falschen Begriffen und Annahmen bestehende Täuschung wäre. Die Sterblichen können daher aus diesem Traumsinn nur dann herauskommen, wenn sie ihre Herzen öffnen und den Christus, die Wahrheit, empfangen, die allein „den Starken"—das Böse, das sich in Leiden bekundet—„binden" kann.

Durch Betrachten des Geistigen und Wirklichen kann man falsche Gedanken und Annahmen berichtigen, sobald man sie gewahr wird. Man muß willens sein, seine Fehler zu sehen, und man muß sie als Erscheinungsformen des sterblichen Gemüts—des einzigen Feindes der Wahrheit und des wahren Selbst — sehen. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit finden wir die weitere Anweisung (S. 400): „Die Tätigkeit des sogenannten sterblichen Gemüts muß von dem göttlichen Gemüt zerstört werden, damit die Harmonie des Seins ans Licht gebracht werde. Ohne die göttliche Herrschaft ist überall Disharmonie, die sich als Sünde, Krankheit und Tod offenbart".

Der Punkt, der klar zu verstehen ist, ist, daß das sterbliche Gemüt unwirklich und daher zerstörbar ist. Wer diese Tatsache versteht und wahrhaft willens ist, dem falschen Sinn vom Selbst, der sein wahres Selbst verdunkelt, entgegenzutreten, wer willens ist, ehrlich und unablässig danach zu trachten, „Christi Sinn" (1. Kor. 2, 16) in sein Bewußtsein aufzunehmen und darin herrschen zu lassen, folgt dem großen Lehrer auf dem von ihm gewiesenen Wege und hilft dementsprechend nicht nur sich selber, sondern auch anderen. Es ist der Weg der Selbstüberwindung,—der Weg, sein wahres Sein im göttlichen Gemüt, in der unendlichen Liebe, zu finden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1937

Truck Drivers Gain in Strike At Providence

Several Fleet Owners in Area Meet Demands of Local Union

Pickets Are Out

Situation in the Cotton and Woolen Industries Is Little Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2—Strike of 2400 truck drivers, called at three o'clock this morning, and halting deliveries of foodstuffs and virtually all merchandise in this area, appeared to be breaking up later today as several owners of large truck fleets signified their capitulation to demands for 20 per cent wage boosts, a 48-hour week and union recognition.

The strike was called after a mediation meeting, presided over by Thomas F. McMahon, recently appointed head of the Rhode Island division of labor, had adjourned without result at 1:30 a. m. Mr. McMahon formerly headed the powerful United Textile Workers of America Union and this was his first firing line experience as a state mediator. He expressed disappointment the conciliation efforts had not succeeded.

This morning two trucks carrying food to Providence restaurants were held up. A few minutes later Joseph Prior, president of the Chauffeure and Teamsters Union, said deliveries of milk would be permitted to homes, and supplies for hospitals and state institutions would be passed, but nothing else was to move on trucks.

Pickets then began to march in front of the larger transportation companies while state and Providence police took up vigil. No clashes came and the general spirit was genial.

Gov. Robert E. Quinn entered the strike picture when he announced that while he had no desire to take sides in the strike he would insist that deliveries of certain necessities be made as usual, "even if we have to deliver them ourselves."

Apparently the truckers were successful in their shut down. The first owners to come to terms were those unloading Sound steamers from New York. They were given windshield stickers saying, "We have signed an agreement."

Strike leaders shortly before noon predicted their terms would be met and the strike settled by night fall.

The truck strike, with its threat of inconveniences, came more or less as a surprise to most Rhode Island citizens who had presumed that if labor unrest came it would find its usual mark in textiles.

Along the cotton and woolen front today, however, the status-quo was maintained with actual strikes rather limited. There was much talk, though, of a strike of some 1500 workers in five Woonsocket plants Friday.

The issue there has arisen over the alleged replacing of men spinners with women. Members of the Independent Textile Union have flatly stated they will not tolerate this. They had planned to strike today, but were persuaded by their president, Joseph Schmetz, to give the mill owners until Friday to comply with the union's demands.

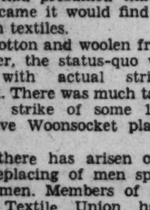
Mr. Schmetz also succeeded in delaying another strike in the Woonsocket plant of the American Wringer Company.

The issue then revolves around a question of contract observance by the union. The contract was entered into a year ago and provides that issues requiring settlement would be submitted to a federal conciliator before a strike was called. It is held that certain union members violated this agreement by walking out when one union member did not receive a small wage increase.

In the meantime, today the Rhode Island Committee on Industrial Organization, reporting through its president, Joseph Sylvia, claimed that the opening of its drive for new members last night had resulted in the enrolling of several hundred workers. Six professional organizers, aided by 40 volunteers, canvassed here last night in the first concerted drive to make workers C. I. O. conscious. They planned to extend their activities to non-union plants in Olneyville tonight.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday occasional cloudiness and somewhat colder; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below 30 degrees; moderate westerly winds, shifting to north or northeasterly.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder in the north portion tonight; colder Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west shifting to north or northeast winds over the south and central portion and moderate northerly over extreme north portion; generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	32	Minneapolis	18	16
Bermuda	64	58	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	32	32	New York	32	32
Denver	38	34	Norfolk	28	28
Helena	34	30	Philadelphia	32	30
Jacksonville	36	36	St. Louis	36	36
Kansas City	32	32	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	34	32
Miami	48	46			

A—6 a. m. E. S. T. March 2.
B—Minimum, March 1.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:42 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet. Wednesday, 3:00 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:04 p. m.

$30 Minimum Pension Urged For Aged in State

Boston News Today

Dropping of Child Provision Sought

A minimum old-age pension of $30 per month, irrespective of the ability of children to support their aged parents, is sought in 15 similar bills up before the Joint Legislative Committee on Pensions for consideration today. All the bills were sponsored by members of the State Legislature.

Representative Thomas E. Barry of Boston told the committee that the children's clause in the present law was "sneaked into the law" during the last session of the Legislature and that members of neither house had any intention of permitting this part of the law to get on the statute books.

Exemption of married couples earning not more than $40 a week and of single persons earning not more than $20 a week from contributing to the support of parents eligible for old-age pension assistance was favored by Representative Albert Rubin of Fall River.

Senator Eugene Casey of Worcester declared it illegal to pay less than $30 a month to those entitled to old-age pensions. Members of the United States Supreme Court are retired at full pay, he said, and aged citizens of the country should be entitled to the minimum fixed by law.

Senator Casey was supported in this contention by Senator Walter L. Considine of New Bedford, who declared that great injustice is being done when those entitled to old-age pensions are thrown on the charity of their children. It was never the intention of the law, he stated, to include the compulsory parents' support clause in the act.

Representative Edward D. Firois of Lawrence asserted that towns and cities are trying to defeat the purposes of the act. His own city, he stated, is arbitrarily not paying over $24 a month for old-age assistance. This being the case, he expressed himself as being in favor of the State taking over the administration of the law.

The only opposition to the general tenor of the 15 bills came from Frank P. Wakefield, chairman of the Wakefield Public Welfare Board of Wakefield, who contended that if the parents' support clause is stricken from the act it will result in greatly increased taxes.

New Home Need Is Held Critical

Declaring that the United States must see a marked increase in residential building this year or suffer a retrogression in housing standards and an abrupt rise in rent, John F. Malley, Federal Housing Administrator for Massachusetts, today urged a wide distribution of home mortgage funds to be available for long term at low interest rates.

This radical change in home financing, already actively under way, Mr. Malley said, will encourage new construction of good quality homes at fair prices and enable thrifty families generally to own homes within their income.

Failure of such a program through inadequate financing, Mr. Malley continued, would bring a national calamity. The stage would be set for a later unhealthy building boom in contrast to the orderly meeting of demand before it reaches explosive intensity. It would bring about the foisting of jerry-building on home seekers, and the use of high pressure methods to persuade families to attempt unsound purchases.

The FHA's insured mortgage plan, the administrator said, is aimed at forestalling these consequences and will eventually correct the evils of the lending system.

In attempting to help the housing situation, the FHA goes further than any lending institution ever did in the past, Mr. Malley said. Where national banks gave mortgages for one year up to 50 per cent of the appraised value of the property, and savings and commercial banks and trust companies for three years up to 60 per cent, the FHA will insure a mortgage for 80 per cent over a 20-year term.

In the past many banks wrote demand notes as security for their

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Flower Show Is Set to Music

Delights for the ear as well as eye are promised at the Spring Flower Show which is to be held in Mechancis Building from March 12 to 18, inclusive. The blossom-filled halls will be flooded with soft melodies from a trio composed of a Hammond electric organ, a violin and a cello. At intervals Ruby Newman's orchestra will quicken the step of garden lovers with periods of swing music.

For visitors who attend the show to acquire practical information, rather than to bask in the atmosphere of floral and musical beauty, a number of lectures and demonstrations dealing with many garden subjects, from pest control to the pruning of deciduous shrubs, have been arranged in co-operation with the staff of the Waltham Field Station.

Every morning the same demonstrations will be given from 10:20 to 12:20. The subjects covered will be: "Sewing Seeds Indoors"; "Pest Control"; "Pruning of Deciduous Shrubs"; "Hedges and Climbing Roses"; "Soils and Fertilizers," and "Tools and Equipment."

Afternoon programs, which begin at 2 and end at 4:30, will be varied. On March 13 and 15 the lecturers will deal with: "Hedges and Hedge Plants"; "Lawns, Their Preparation and Care" and "Alpine Plants and Their Uses." On March 16 and 18 the subjects scheduled are: "Fruits of the Home Garden"; "Annuals and Perennials"; "Lawns," and "Hedges and Hedge Plants." On March 17 "Cultivation of Native Plants"; "Hedges and Hedge Plants": "Fruits for the Home Garden," and "Roses, Pruning and Planting," will be covered.

Age-Pension Tax Brings $977,202

Uncle Sam's treasury was richer today by $977,202 paid by Massachusetts employers and workers during the first month's operations of the national old-age pension system.

William M. Welch, collector of internal revenue, announced at Boston that this had been the amount turned in to him by approximately 50,000 employers as the 2 per cent tax on January pay rolls, paid half by the employer and half by the worker.

About 20,000 other employers have not yet turned in the social security tax for January, although the official deadline was passed at 4:30 p. m. yesterday, he said. Declaring such delays are due to ignorance of the law, particularly on the part of employers of only one or two persons, Mr. Welch indicated no immediate imposition of penalties was planned.

The last-minute nature of most of the payments was shown when Collector Welch said the taxes for January had been paid as follows: $541 in January; $450,926 in February, and $525,735 on the first two days of March.

Boston Demand Grows for New Port Facilities

Five Grain Steamers Sent Elsewhere Because of Delay in Unloading

Wool Import Heavy

With five steamers, loaded with grain, diverted from the Port of Boston because of the delay in discharging their cargoes here, spelling heavy loss to towboat interests, longshoremen, and waterfront workers in general, new recruits are being added to the proponents of the campaign for new steamship piers and additional equipment at old ones.

Seeking adequate grain-discharging facilities, Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has conferred with Frederick Williamson, president of the New York Central Railroad, urging installation at the Boston and Albany docks in East Boston of grain-suction apparatus.

Conservative interests argue against expense of installing additional grain suction equipment because the "grain movement is only temporary." But importers of grain say that the flow of corn from Argentina will continue through most of the summer. And this is the second consecutive year that there has been a heavy influx of grain.

Shipping men, deploring the lack of adequate grain discharging equipment, contend that the loss to the port by diversion of five steamers with grain cargoes, is greater than the cost of installing another unit of such apparatus.

Steamers coming to Boston with bulk grain are sometimes delayed a week or several weeks, awaiting their turn at the lone "vacuum sweeper" that empties the big holds of the ships. One vessel, the Baron Jedburgh, rather than wait several weeks for a turn at the port's only "sucker" reverted to horse and buggy days by sending a corps of longshoremen into the hold with shovels and baskets, to discharge about 65,000 bushels of Argentine corn by hand. Despite the slowness of this method, the agents of the ship saved a long wait.

Congestion in Wool

But grain is not the only cause of congestion at the port of Boston. Wool continues to arrive here in heavy volume, cluttering up the piers and making discharge of other freight difficult. Importers, customs brokers, freight forwarders and port interests are increasing their demands for new steamship piers, against the assertions of conservative elements, who aver Boston's facilities are still ample if present piers could be modernized and improved.

Each week brings another big load of freight to tax the capacity of the ocean terminals. Last week, the value of imports for consumption, passing over the waterfront, was nearly $6,000,000 or nearly twice the figure for the corresponding week a year ago. In addition, vast quantities are being received for warehouse, to be held in bond until wanted.

Wool imports alone amounted to 9,377,861 pounds last week, figures compiled for Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, disclosed today. This brings the total wool received since July 1 (start of the federal fiscal year) to 88,919,380 pounds. During the same eight months the sub-port of Lawrence received 12,179,210 pounds and Springfield, 312,239 pounds, giving the Massachusetts customs district 101,410,829 pounds, equivalent to Boston imports for the entire previous fiscal year.

$1,344,277 in Duties

Uncle Sam collected $1,344,277 in duties on last week's imports or nearly $500,000 more than for the same week a year ago. Receipts since July 1 amounted to $28,077,162, which is nearly $8,000,000 more than for that period the year before.

In addition to wool and grain, the imports at Boston this past week include heavy receipts of sugar and quantities of Irish bacon and lemon and orange cakes from the Irish Free State. Graphite came in from Madagascar. Iceland sent wool.

Comparative figures for the week:

	Week Ending Feb. 27	Year Ago
Imp'ts for consumpt'n	$5,935,588	$3,731,967
Imports for warehouse	2,760,203	832,919
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	782,773	378,286
Duties collected	1,344,277	881,186
Wool imports, pounds	9,377,861	1,594,847

Potato Rackets Are Charged By Federal Board

Trade Commission Turns Evidence Over to Department of Justice

Farmers Victims

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission charged today racketeers have "muscled in" on the potato business.

Some have gained control of crops through excessive financing arrangements, others through monopolies at terminals, the commission reported to Congress at the conclusion of an "agricultural income investigation" to determine what part farmers receive of the money spent by consumers for potatoes and other commodities.

"In some areas excessive financing charges and marketing fees were found to be imposed on the grower," the report said.

"Because of monopolies, rackets and useless handling in some of the larger markets, notably New York and Chicago, potatoes are subject to excessive terminal market charges.

"Evidence of restraint of trade and of the existence of rackets has been made available to the Department of Justice."

Study Limited

The commission said that because of "limitations of time and money" its study of the potato industry was confined to Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Maine, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois, and the terminal markets of Boston, New York and Chicago.

It reported that "misbranding of potatoes appears to be rather general" despite the fact "standard grades for potatoes established by the United States Department of Agriculture are widely used in marketing."

"When interstate commerce is involved, this misbranding is in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act as well as of other federal statutes," the commission reminded Congress.

As a means of saving the farmer from "excessive" crop financing, the commission recommended that they "obtain credit at low rates through production credit associations organized in accord with the Farm Credit Act of 1933 and to undertake collective action in marketing as a means of placing fees upon a reasonable basis."

Shown Results

Its war against racketeering has shown results already, the commission asserted. It mentioned an indictment procured by the Department of Justice in New York City in connection with alleged cartage monopolies.

The commission reported that in 1935 from 50 to 70 per cent of the price paid by consumers for potatoes "was absorbed by transportation costs, handling fees and merchandising mark-ups."

"In some part, at least," the report said, "this spread between the grower and the consumer is attributable to factors already mentioned, such as excessive financing and marketing fees, price and handling fee agreements, the imposition of useless charges in certain terminal markets, and also to a growing practice on the part of some shippers and receivers in collecting or attempting to collect from common carriers false damage claims, and restraints upon commerce and competition through agreements of trade groups in certain terminal markets."

Speak in Name of Freedom

By a Staff Photographer at the Hearing This Afternoon

Dr. James Bryant Conant
President of Harvard

Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison
Harvard Professor of History

They Asked the Massachusetts Legislature to Repeal the Teachers' Oath Law

Increase Sought In Allowance For Hospital's Food

A plea for an added allowance for food for patients at the Boston State Hospital at Mattapan was made today by Dr. Harold F. Norton, superintendent of the hospital, before the legislative committee on ways and means.

Dr. Norton said the present allowance of 20 cents a patient a day is so slim that patients are emaciated from under-nourishment.

The appeal of the superintendent followed a sensational investigation into the hospital several weeks ago, during which Gov. Charles F. Hurley asked for and obtained the resignations of the entire board of trustees. He then appointed a new board.

The outcome of today's hearing will determine whether the improvements in food and in physical conditions recommended by Dr. Norton during the investigation will be possible. The hearing was on the Governor's budget recommendations.

The food allowance for this institution for 1936 was $196,200. Governor Hurley recommended $215,000 for 1937, a slight increase. Dr. Norton said the sum should be increased to $360,000.

To remedy insanitary and unsafe physical conditions of the buildings, the Superintendent told the committee, an expenditure of $2,100,000 would be required. He said a survey by the new trustees of the hospital had yielded this estimate.

Fox Appointed To Prepare Budget

Charles J. Fox, city auditor, and Mayor Mansfield's closest advisor on municipal finance, will guide the City Council as it goes over the budget for the City of Boston. Mr. Fox was appointed as acting budget commissioner by the Mayor this morning.

Baby Wagner Act In Massachusetts Urged at Hearing

Organized labor asked the Massachusetts Legislature today to enact a "baby Wagner Act" for employers doing business solely within the State.

At a hearing before the legislative committee on labor and industry at the State House, Boston, labor leaders asked passage of a collective bargaining law on the lines of the Wagner Act now awaiting decision as to its constitutionality in the United States Supreme Court.

They said it would prevent employers from discriminating against union workers or refusing to meet with their representatives or using tear gas to halt peaceful picketing.

Representative John W. Lasell of Northbridge declared the bill was one-sided in its provisions. He urged that restrictions against "unfair tactics" by labor unions be included also, but union spokesmen denied they ever use "unfair tactics."

A similar thought was advanced by Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican whip of the House, who declared a provision should be included requiring unions to be financially responsible.

Mr. Herter defended the right of unions to organize, but said they should be financially responsible and live up to their contracts, even to the point of refusing to go out on sympathy strikes. The Representative classed the "seizure of private property" by unions as quite as "unfair as anything employers do."

Opposition to the bill was expected later from George L. Barnes, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, a large employer organization.

Chief spokesman for the State "baby Wagner act" was Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who said:

"Although the manufacturers claim they oppose this bill solely because it will drive industry out of Massachusetts, they fail to say they are opposing similar national legislation which affects all 48 states."

Mr. Taylor cited recent cases of the alleged purchase of tear gas by employers and the use of spies to obtain information about labor unions, as brought out at public hearings of the La Follette investigating committee at Washington.

Townsend Plan Spender Re-Tires The Family 'Bus'

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 2 (AP)—Mrs. Carrie A. Saben, Townsend Club member delegated to spend $200 in March to test the Townsend pension plan, made a big dent in the fund today by improving the family 1933 sedan.

Mrs. Saben bought two new tires, priced $38.60. She was allowed $8.60 for her old tires, however, making her total expenditures in two days $41.

Her husband, Walter, obtained registration plates for their car yesterday out of his personal funds.

The proprietor of the auto supply store which sold the tires promised to put the money back in circulation immediately so that the plan of a voluntary tax of two cents on each dollar in every transaction will continue in operation.

The purchases to date have included: a tie, socks and underwear for her husband, two tablecloths, food bills and a trip to the movies.

Later today Mrs. Saben intended to visit a drapery shop to replenish home furnishings.

Hawks Sets Record Of 354 M. P. H.

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., March 2 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Frank M. Hawks landed his low-winged monoplane at Rentschler Field yesterday, after an unofficial test flight in which he said he attained an average speed of 354 miles an hour, 1.6 miles an hour faster than the existing land plane speed record.

Teacher Oath Repeal Asked By Dr. Conant

Harvard President Speaks in Name of 12 Colleges of Commonwealth

'Law Builds Fear'

Act Termed a Step in Wrong Direction, 'Not Along Path of Liberty'

The Massachusetts Legislature was asked today to repeal the teachers' oath law by Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, and by a host of distinguished educators representing virtually every major college in the Commonwealth.

The request was formally presented to the Committee on Education by Dr. Conant in a brief oral petition not lasting more than three minutes. He termed the law "a step in the wrong direction," adding, "it is not a step along the path that has made this Commonwealth great—a path of freedom and liberty."

Today's hearing on the repeal of the teachers' oath was more calm and deliberate than were sessions in 1935 when the measure was passed, and last year when repeal was sought. About 600 persons were present in Gardner auditorium, State House, and except for occasional clapping gave little indication of their sentiment toward the law.

Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, supported Dr. Conant's plea.

"In order to have loyalty," Dr. Compton commented, "we must first have respect. Anything that makes for respect for our Government and its institutions should be supported. I don't think this law makes for respect, but the reverse. It is an implication, an indication that we are afraid of our own situation."

Senator Albert Cole, Lynn Republican, presiding, emphasized that only those who favored repeal would be heard today. Subsequent hearings will be given those favoring retention of the law.

Offered by Luitwieler

The measure for repeal had been introduced by Representative Clarence S. Luitwieler of Newton.

Dr. Conant was introduced as speaking for Harvard and for 11 other famous Massachusetts institutions for higher learning. These included, he said, Tufts, Andover-Newton Theological Seminary, Williams College, Clark University, Wheaton College, Simmons College, Radcliffe College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Amherst, Smith, and Mount Holyoke.

Groups represented at the hearing, besides those for whom Dr. Conant spoke, were: the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the Massachusetts Federation of Teachers, the Massachusetts Society for Freedom in Teaching, and the Massachusetts State Council of the American Federation of Teachers.

Dr. Conant insisted that passage of the bill was "obtained in an atmosphere of fear, not of hope, liberty and freedom. It tends," he asserted, "to build more fear and less freedom."

Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison, professor of history in Harvard, the school's official historian, and also president of the Massachusetts Society for Freedom in Teaching, said that the excellency of our schools is anchored in an atmosphere of freedom.

"Remove that freedom," he said, "and the excellence will decline."

Dr. Morison continued by saying, "Forcing teachers to take the oath is going back to principles of the nation from which we won our freedom." He recalled that Charles II of England had required a special oath from teachers.

"Envoy of the World"

He said that Massachusetts' colleges are the envy of the world and that the quality of freedom has been an essential element in building them up.

Dr. Morison asserted that no one had proved more loyal in war and peace than teachers. They made many sacrifices during the lean years, he said, and in 1935 should have been given public accolade instead of, he commented facetiously, "cause to imitate the ghost in Hamlet and swear, swear, swear."

Touching upon the need for protection from Communism, Dr. Morison said that the menace was not very vivid, that party having polled but 2930 votes in Massachusetts last November for its Presidential candidate.

Mr. Hugh Nixon, secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, summed up his views on the teachers' oath by insisting:

1. It is unnecessary and has been unnecessary for 300 years.
2. It is disagreeable for teachers to be forced to take an oath promising to do something which they intend to do and want to do, anyway.
3. That teachers object to the manner in which the law was passed. He said that educators were browbeaten and harassed during the early hearings.
4. That teachers have a genuine fear of what the law may lead to.

Legionnaire Opposes Law

Col. Robert E. Goodwin of Plymouth, describing himself as a member of the American Legion, said in his opinion a majority of that organization did not favor the oath law.

William E. Batty, vice-president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and head of the New Bedford Textile Council, opposed the oath law on the grounds that it forced a mechanical patriotism, not a spontaneous one.

Aid Against Tow-Car 'Racket' Sought by Worcester Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 2—Federal aid in checking Worcester's two-car "ambulance chasers," that dash from garages after intercepting police short wave emergency calls summoning ambulances and police cars to the scene of an accident, will be sought by Lieut. James Flannagan, head of the radio division of the police department.

Under the Federal communications laws a fine of $10,000 or two years in prison, or both, can be imposed on anyone intercepting police messages and using "the same or any of its information for his own benefit."

Lieutenant Flannagan said today that until further investigation is made, code transmission would be adopted in police messages when giving locations of automobile accidents which necessitate the service of ambulances.

This action is the result of a recent encounter between a police ambulance and a garage tow car, when the driver of the garage car refused to pull over and make way for the ambulance in response to the latter's siren while heading for the scene of an accident.

Investigation of this incident disclosed that a number of garages were equipped with short wave receiving sets, which were kept tuned in on Station WPGX, the Worcester Police radio station. Whenever an announcement was made by the station that an automobile accident had taken place and instructions were given to the car concerned to proceed to the scene of the accident, a race immediately commenced between tow cars of the garages containing receiving sets.

At almost every accident anywhere from two to six garage tow cars could be seen racing to the spot, either ahead of or immediately behind the ambulance. The procedure of the drivers of the tow cars which arrived first is what aroused the ire of the police.

Taking advantage of the excited condition of the drivers involved in the accident, the tow car operators —in most instances, it is said, without asking questions of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Legislative Work Speeds Up; Hearings Over on 1500 Bills

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Speed is apparently the watchword of the 1937 Massachusetts Legislature.

At the end of this week, when the House and Senate will have been in session for two months, the legislative committees will have cleared more than 1500 bills from the hearing lists. This will leave less than 400 of the 1927 proposals filed this year that have not been afforded hearings.

From all appearances, most committees will complete their hearing work by the end of March. Several committees, including those on banks and banking, counties, towns, public safety, mercantile affairs, and water supply have heard all matters before them, the banks and banking group having finished more than a week ago.

Several others, at the end of this week, will have only one or two measures left to hear.

Therefore, various legislators are looking for early prorogation, a possibility if the committees are speedy in turning out their reports.

Delays Encountered

Preparation of reports consumes more time than many of the hearings. It is often difficult to poll the members of the committee, many of them failing to attend executive committee meetings when decisions are usually made.

Furthermore, under the Massachusetts legislative system every proposal must be acted upon before prorogation. Other legislatures allow bills to be pigeon-holed in committee, which sometimes saves time on minor matters and major proposals which are not forced out of committee.

Most of the major proposals have not yet emerged from committee. Many issues such as the Governor's budget, ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, the teachers oath repeal bill, and bills to change the old age assistance law have not yet come before the House and Senate. And annually they consume considerable legislative time.

But as soon as the hearings are

(Continued on Page 18, Column 8)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Idiot's Delight," Pulitzer prize play by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk, Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—Program of vaudeville presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN — "God's Country and the Woman," featuring George Brent, Beverly Roberts and others. 1, 4, 7, 10:20. Also "The Luckiest Girl in the World." 2:30, 5:40, 8:40.

METROPOLITAN — "Ready, Willing and Able," with Ruby Keeler and Lee Dixon. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Stage: Louis Armstrong with his "Harlemania Revue."

EXETER — "Trailin' West," with Dick Foran and Paula Stone. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Born to Dance," featuring Eleanor Powell. 3:09, 6, 8:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Every Sunday," with Deanna Durbin and Judy Garland. "March of Time," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts. Through Thursday.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"In His Steps," with Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker. 2, 5, 8:05. "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney and Mae Clarke. 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "March of Time." 3:20, 6:25, 9:38.

BOSTON—"Don't Tell the Wife," featuring Guy Kibbee, Una Merkel and Lynne Overman. 10:54 a. m., 1:54, 5, 8, 10:20. Stage: The Ritz Bros. in "Stars on Parade."

Radio Programs

On Page 10

TREMONT — "Prizefighter and the Lady," with Max Baer and Myrna Loy. 10:18 a. m., 1:31, 4:35, 8:19. Also "Dangerous," with Bette Davis and Franchot Tone. 9 a. m., 12:13, 3:26, 6:50, 10:14.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart. Fenway: 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:16. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7, 9:50. Also "Career Woman," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. Fenway: 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

MEMORIAL—"On the Avenue," with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll. 10:42 a. m., 12:58, 3:16, 5:35, 7:34, 9:49.

UNIVERSITY — "Born to Dance," with Eleanor Powell. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Mad Holiday," with Edmund Lowe and Elissa Landi. 1:30, 4:45, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Anthony Adverse."

FINE ARTS — "Broken Blossoms," with Dolly Haas. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10. Also "Ruggles of Red Gap," featuring Charles Laughton, Mary Boland, ZaSu Pitts and Roland Young. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Tomorrow: "Lisbeth," featuring Magda Schneider. In German with English subtitles. Also George Arliss in "The Iron Duke."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m. 2:20, 4:45, 7:30, 10.

MODERN — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Laughing at Trouble," with Jane Darwell and Lois Wilson. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Music

JORDAN HALL — Concert by the Apollo Club. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by Elizabeth Killiam, soprano. 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

BROWN HALL — Piano recital by Henry Wolfe. 8:15.

BOSTON HYMNERS — Hymn sing, under the direction of Jessie Dodd. Hotel Kenmore. 8:15.

Other Events

GARDNER AUDITORIUM — Basil J. Mathews on "Democracy in a Changing World." State House. 7:45.

Tomorrow

HARVARD UNIVERSITY — J. O. Crowther on "The Influence of Science on the American Constitution." Hunt Hall. 4.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"Landscape Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

ROTARY CLUB—Weekly luncheon meeting. Charles Francis Adams on "Concerning the United States Navy." Hotel Statler 12:15.

BROOKLINE ART LECTURE — Dorothy Adlow on "What Is Surrealism?" 4 Channing Road. 3:30.

STATLER HOTEL — Recital by Nelson Eddy. Theodore Paxson, Pianist. Given under the auspices of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, 11.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Growing Demand For City Planners Reported by Dean

Encouraging news for those who think that all divisions of industry are overcrowded, or that jobs are difficult to find, was voiced today by Dean Joseph Hudnut of the Graduate School of Design at Harvard, who asserted in his annual report: "More than ever before the demand for men trained in the Harvard School of City Planning has been much greater than the supply. Practically all the men who have graduated are now employed, all at tolerable rates of pay and some at pay which appears to be considerably better than the average for professional men of their age."

Reflecting the modern need for city and regional planning based on broad social knowledge, Harvard will enlist the services of its economic and government experts to help train men in this field when it reopens instruction in regional planning next fall, according to Dean Hudnut. Although teaching activities in this subject were discontinued for the present academic year because of budgetary reasons, work will be resumed in the fall, organized under the department of regional planning of the new Graduate School of Design, formed last year to unite the Harvard Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture under one administrative head.

Following the lead of Harvard College, the School of Design has adopted the new policy of granting large scholarships to gifted students, relieving them of the necessity of "working their way through," Dean Hudnut reports. Under this plan "fewer scholarships will be awarded, but the stipend of each will be adjusted to the financial needs of recipients in such a way that each student admitted will have resources adequate to maintain himself at the school for the term of the scholarship, usually one year."

In the field of landscape architecture today, there are more than enough jobs for trained experts, the dean notes in his report. No graduate of the Harvard professional course in this field has been without employment for any length of time in the past three years, and for each of the men graduating last June there were two or more professional openings waiting. The demand for such experts has been greatly increased by the large projects of the Federal Government, for which these graduates have been fitted, said the dean.

Coincident with the report today, an exhibit, showing the work of modern landscape architects as exemplified in planning grounds for private estates, institutions, public parks, and housing projects, opened at Robinson Hall. The handling of pressing modern problems met in planning tracts for occupancy is illustrated by several plans showing different types of subdivisions, varying as to scale, character, and financial rating. Among these will be planning projects near Vancouver, B. C. and New York City.

New Home Need Is Held Critical

(Continued from Page 9)

loans, which became due and payable at their will, within five minutes after the transaction if desired. This procedure during the years after 1929 caused many foreclosures, Mr. Malley said, since most home owners could make regular payments but not meet such exorbitant demands.

Under the FHA program he pointed out a long-range regular series of monthly terms are offered. These terms cannot be changed by the lending institution. The borrower cannot be called upon for principal payments. The interest rates cannot be increased. Amortization may run from one to 20 years, and include mortgage payment in an amount sufficient to discharge the loan during the term for which it is written, interest at 5 per cent, taxes, fire insurance and mortgage insurance.

Should the home owner, through some unforseen occurrence be unable to continue his payments, his equity is not lost. The FHA takes over the property and holds it for sale until a good market can be obtained, rather than sell it immediately as a sacrifice. Any moneys realized through this sale beyond the amount necessary to pay off the bonds issued to the bank in exchange for the property, and the expense involved in the sale, will be returned to the home owner.

In this way, Mr. Malley declared, the home owner's equity for the first time is given some protection. The bank is not the only party whose interests are looked out for.

In considering applicants for insurance on mortgages, he said, FHA experts examine not only the collateral, but the applicant's position, ability to meet monthly payments. Any person receiving an income or offering assurance that regular payments will be met may have a single mortgage, insured. No second mortgages, however, will be considered, he said.

Eligible collateral runs from one to four family houses, according to the administrator. Insured mortgages, up to $16,000, may be obtained for any purpose, from new construction to home modernization and repairs.

Any person desiring to buy a house may inquire of this FHA expert if the property is worth purchasing and if it is a sound investment. This advice is freely given and has been proved to be of inestimable value to prospective home owners.

Years may pass before this new method of home financing is completed in this country, Mr. Malley concluded, but, the transformation is steadily advancing. Many gaps have yet to be filled he said, but the insured mortgage plan is performing a timely mission and is leading the way.

Fixing up a Guest Room?

YOU MAY NEED
WINDOW SHADES
WALL PAPER • PAINTERS
CONTRACTORS
FURNITURE
INTERIOR DECORATORS
PICTURE FRAMES

Here the Pilgrims Quenched Their Thirst

Above—Spring at Truro
Below—Old Trough at Eastham

Spring at Plymouth

By a Staff Photographer

Jim Drawdy's Well at Sandwich

Springs of Pilgrim Fathers Still Preserved on Cape Cod

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., March 2—Keen interest in the protection and preservation of Cape Cod's historic springs was shown by the present residents when they protested long and loudly against a plan to remove a watering trough which had been in use for many generations.

Eastham, the little Cape town where such strong opposition to the removal plan was displayed, is still the proud possessor of this ancient watering trough, which, as a result of the stiff fight, was only shifted and today rests in the shadow of one of Cape Cod's few remaining windmills.

The Eastham incident serves to show the existing feeling for the Cape's historic landmarks.

Plymouth residents, even now, stop for a cool drink of sparkling clear water as it bubbles from the spring on Main Street—the spring that served all the needs of the Pilgrim Fathers more than 300 years ago. This spring, now in front of the Federal Building, was, in 1620, on Elder William Brewster's property, under the original allotment. A tablet erected by the townspeople over the spring recalls this fact, while an inscription reads, "Freely drink and quench your thirst, here drank the pilgrim fathers first."

Praised Water at Truro

Following the King's Highway straight out of Plymouth, the road leads to the top of the Cape—to Truro and Provincetown. It was at this corner of Massachusetts, which juts out into the Atlantic, that the Pilgrims first landed. Originally their destination was Virginia, but an encounter with the treacherous shoals off Chatham and the fact that they needed to restock with water and provisions, caused them to drop anchor in what is now Provincetown Harbor.

In their brief stay at Prinvincetown, the Pilgrims soon discovered that the land was not arable, and that they would not be able to cultivate vegetables and grain that they needed. They decided therefore, to send out exploration parties to find both a good harbor and a productive soil.

The first of these journeys took place on Nov. 15, two days after they had landed. Sixteen men, under the leadership of Captain Myles Standish, set out toward what is now Truro. They found nothing the first day, but on the morning of the second they came upon a clear spring of water in a valley in present Truro. According to records, the party said, "We sat us down and drank our first New England water, with as much delight as ever we drank drink in all our lives."

For a long time after this event the spring continued to yield its bounty. The site was preserved and a concrete protector was erected around it to hold the walls. The latter precaution, it seems, was the spring's undoing, for it soon ran dry.

Jim Drawdy's Well

Other springs and wells, on the Cape, however, still give clear cold water to the thirsty traveler. Cape Cod folk have cared for them, and in some instances provided them with pumps. One such pump is on the old road in Sandwich, on the lower side of the canal. Dug by old Jim Drawdy in 1711, a stream of ice-cold water still gushes forth at the turn of the pump-handle. A wooden pavilion has been built around the pump, with seats inside in which one may take his ease as he drinks and thinks about the past. Overhead a thatched roof gives shade from the sun. A legend written on the well states:

O'er 211 years have passed
Yet here am I
Pray leave a coin
That I may stay
To quench your thirst another day.

And another:

For two hundred years I've given men
Water from the good earth.

Near Barnstable Village, on a slight rise above the main street, is another old well and well house. Vanished, however, is the old well bucket that drew the water from deep in the earth, and the wanderer no longer quenches his thirst as in years past. Yet this well has become part of the tradition of the village, and if townspeople have their way, it will remain in its place for future generations to admire.

Gifts of Newer Pumps

That some of the old wells and pumps on the Cape are not merely reminders of America's early civilization is shown in those at Brewster, Yarmouth and West Dennis. In 1928, Mabel Jenks Simkins gave to the town of Yarmouth a pump with a beautiful wrought-iron decorated enclosure in memory of Nathaniel Stone Simpkins—"Friend of Mankind and Kind to Man's Friends." At Brewster there is a pump with a supporting canopy of granite erected in 1902 which still is put to good use, and at West Dennis an old pump and trough furnish water for man and beast.

Springs and pumps form a definite part of Caut Cod's history, and add one more attraction to the Capt's rich traditions. Cape people, themselves, are daily becoming more history-conscious, and are beginning to learn that old associations and old customs make the charm of their part of Massachusetts. As they welcome visitors to the land of the Pilgrims, they freely offer "a cup of cold water."

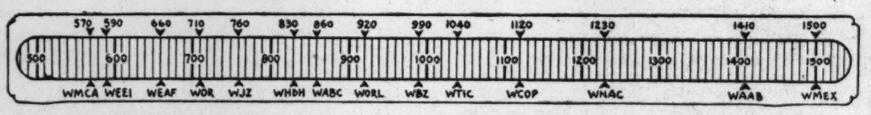
Adult Leadership Plans For Boy Scouts Outlined

Development of an increased adult leadership program is the objective of the dinner sponsored by the Boston Council of Boy Scouts of America at the Boston City Club tonight.

This meeting is a preliminary to the Institute in Scout Leadership which is to be held at the High School of Commerce each Thursday evening for nine weeks commencing March 18.

Col. Paul G. Kirk, Director of Public Safety, who sent invitations for tonight's meeting to approximately 60 representatives, business, professional and Boy Scout leaders, will head the training course as group scoutmaster and will consolidate the participation of Boston men representing every phase of community life.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Do Re Mi Trio	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"; orchestra.	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 St. Louis Syncopators	"The Singing Lady"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; music	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Talk, "Finding Yourself"	variety program	Earl Lawrence Serenaders	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"; record	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Man and Pa"; sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties"; chorus	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30 Alexander Woollcott, talk	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Talk, Hendrik W. Van Loon	vocalists; instrumentalists.
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Happier Lives"; sketch	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	Fred Berrens's Orchestra
8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall:	Jackie Coogan in "Billy the	Russ Morgan's Orch.; soloist;	"Music for Dancing"; soloists;
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Kid"; Westerners group	popular vocal groups	trio; quartet; orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson; Parkyakakas;	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Jack Little's Orchestra
8:45 Martha Raye; orchestra	Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Jack Little's Orchestra
9:00 "Watch the Fun Go By"; Al	Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Jack	"Vox Pop"; Wallace Butter-	"Moonlight Sonata"
9:15 Pearce and His Gang	Benny, guest	worth; Parks Johnson	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:30 "Jack Oakie's College"; Judy	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:45 Garland; Hugh Herbert;	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Third period, Bruins-Chicago
10:00 college talent; Benny Good-	Roy Shields' Revue; soloists;	Francia White; Trudy	hockey game
10:15 man's Orch.; orchestras	orchestra	Woods; Johnny Green's Or.	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:30 Garden talk	University of Illinois Founders	"Hollywood Gossip"	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:45 Mark Warnow's Orchestra	Day program	Carol Weymann, soprano	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
11:15 Ted Lewis's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."; sketch	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Texas Independence Day pro-	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	gram; talks; music	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Do You Want to Write?"; Margaret Widdemer, novelist; sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

4:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), Harvard Lecture Series: "The Great Authors—Chaucer"; Prof. Fred N. Robinson.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:15 WAAB, "From the Mayor's Office"; talk, Mayor Mansfield.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Famous Violins"; recitals by NBC Orchestra members on old violins.

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Mario Cozzi, baritone; Christine Johnson, soprano; concert orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Professional Parade with Fred Niblo, master of ceremonies; soloists; variety; orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orch.; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Tales of Opera"; dramatization and music.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), Gladys Swarthout, soprano; Frank Chapman, baritone; Robert Armbruster's Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Columbia Gets New Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Expansion of the physical facilities of the Columbia University school of engineering at a cost of $2,500,000 during the next five years is urged by Dean Joseph W. Barker in a report before Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, today.

What's Going On in the Arts

Ugo Mochi's Silhouettes

At Bell and Fletcher's, 77 Newbury Street, there is on exhibition a large collection of silhouettes made by Ugo Mochi. This special art of cutting black paper and mounting it against a light background is not commonly practiced outside the personal portrayal. Here in Boston we are familiar with the Colonial silhouettes which are treasured amongst Americana. Among contemporary performers we see from time to time the clipped papers by Baroness von Maydell, with which some visitors may be impelled to compare Ugo Mochi's.

This exponent of the art of shadow commenced as a sculptor. One wonders how a plastic artist becomes interested in an art which is so emphatically flat, and lacking in plastic qualities. We are told that he cuts with a lithographic knife, not scissors, and the outlines are consequently firmer. This visitor was especially interested in subject matter. Most silhouettists, once they develop the art, seem content to dispense their fine skill in a sort of valentine composition wreathed with lacy decoctions which give them an opportunity to show their virtuosity. Mr. Mochi knows how to make the flourishes, and occasionally he drifts into lavish ornament, but he does not stop there. Some of his compositions are sophisticated, working out difficult perspective and conveying an illusion of depth of space in this flattest of mediums. In such pieces Mr. Mochi deserves the extravagant praise his enthusiasts lavish upon him.

Another group of subjects includes vehicles of all varieties, from grandiose coaches to locomotives. Mr. Mochi is apparently drawn to the functional design and embellishments of these vehicles, and to the evolution from the rudimentary to the complex forms. The outlines are well laid, the types clearly established. A continuous frieze bearing these portraits would be handsome and informing. D. A.

Dorothée Manski

Who on April 3 at the Boston Opera House Will Sing Freia in "Rheingold," First of the "Ring" Tetralogy Which Will Be Presented Seriatim by the Metropolitan Opera Association. Here She Is Shown as Heimwige in "Walküre"

WPA Vaudeville

When, during the course of the current fortnight, you are in search of an evening's diversion, forget the movies for the moment and look in at the Copley Theater. Here, the Federal Theater vaudevilliana are nightly putting on a show that is well worth the half dollar or less per admission. The 10 acts demonstrate eloquently that there are still talented troupers eager to display their wares.

The proceedings move at a pleasant clip and, as the managements of another day informed the customers, "there is something for every (well, nearly every) taste." Singers, comics, acrobats, shadow artists, instrumentalists, dancers, singles, doubles and larger groups are presented. One of the most interesting and not the least entertaining of the acts is made up of veterans who have all been at least 30 years on the vaudeville stage. There is also a real, live pit orchestra, led by Charles Frank.

So if you want a pleasant reminder that vaudeville is by no means defunct, or if you are young enough never to have seen a real down-to-earth vaudeville show, or if you are merely looking for an evening of genial entertainment, drop in to the Copley. J. D. B.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages are "Idiot's Delight," the Pulitzer piece with the Lunts, in its final week at the Colonial, and "Brother Rat," farce comedy hit in its third week at the Plymouth.

Walter Hampden brings Ibsen's comedy, "An Enemy of the People," to the Shubert next Monday, for two weeks.

The Hedgerow Theater of Rose Valley, Penna., will be at the Repertory Theater for the week of March 28, presenting five plays.

Dwight Deere Wiman's new musical, "Babes in Arms," will have its première at the Shubert March 25. Mitzi Green will be featured and the rest of the cast will be made up of other youthful talents.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A coronation in England or a play in Paris may suggest a new fashion to designers, but we often wonder how in the world people get to think up new ideas in the way of little accessories. Like the perfume pins at R. H. White's. These little gold (simulated, or words to that effect, of course) bug pins are cunning enough to sell just for their own selves . . . but tucked away in their "innards" is a wisp of fluffy cotton that you saturate with the perfume you desire at the moment. A novel idea, especially when you realize that it allows you to change perfume two or three times a day . . . that is, if you're so inclined. You really can't accomplish this ordinarily, because you'd just be fusing one fragrance with another (and the result is likely to be a bit hectic to the public with whom you come in contact!). Of course, you'll have to keep wearing the little doodle-bug with the colored eyes, but he's tiny and quite unassuming. We've seen them on felt sport hats and on lapels. And they only cost a dollar, so, you see, it's one of those inexpensive fads that you can indulge in without feeling at all extravagant.

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Versatility Now In Kitchen Shears

Wiss Pinking Shears . . . the shears that automatically pink the edges as you cut out the pattern, thus saving dressmakers from the necessity of "felling" yards and yards of edges . . . has a sister, the new Wiss Kitchen Shears. A perfectly grand gadget to keep around the kitchen. It's almost a tool-box in itself; for this one pair of shears turns out to be so many different household tools. For instance, with one part of them you can remove tight jar and bottle tops. That which looks to be the regular contour of the shears with a bit of a point, turns out to be the means of decapping sarsparilla bottles. And you can squeeze lemons and limes with them . . . or crack nuts. But if none of this business appeals to you . . . you can use the regular cutting part for cutting up just about everything and anything. Such as vegetables, fish, poultry, wire, rope (maybe we're getting outside the kitchen, but never mind, it works just as well outside as in!), screening . . . and, of course, just plain cloth. Now what more could you ask for in the way of convenience . . . for a lone dollar. To say nothing of the fact that once you've located the bottle-opener you've found all . . . in the Wiss Kitchen Shears. Most everywhere now . . . J. B. Hunter's for instance, at 60 Summer Street; not far from Filene's, and on the same side of the street.

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Developing Percy's Taste for Vegetables

A highly imaginative person has designed a three-piece luncheon set for all the little Horaces and Elias. And if your youngsters do a nice clean-cut job on their spinach, just so they can see Mickey Mouse put in an appearance at the bottom of the dish, think of what they'll do when they find it's animated vegetables they're going to meet up with daily! Now we may have our vegetables a bit mixed up, but here is the general idea. On each item are vegetable people . . . in action. There's a slide such as Horace has out in his own backyard . . . and sliding down at great speed is Mr. Carrot. But he's not the only one who's enjoying this sport. No indeed . . . Mr. and Mrs. Brussels Sprouts, and all the little Brussels Sprouts are enjoying it. Some have already shot down the slide, while others (oh, this is a thriving family, thank you) are perched on the runes of the little ladder, breathlessly waiting their turn. And just who do you think is watching them? No less a personage than Grandfather Potato . . . just up from Maine on a bit of a visit. A dinner plate (with three sections; which youngsters adore!), a cereal dish, and a cup for their milk. All colored in true vegetable colors . . . for $2.50. At Miss Ayer's Shop, out in Brookline, at 1330 Beacon Street.

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Topped by a Hood: Can You Imagine It?

Somebody in Paris with a nose for fashion goes to the theater to see the current revival of a romantic play, and what happens. The wires hum . . . and we are presented with an array of fashions designed to bring out whatever beauty there may be in you that's exquisite and dainty. Just picture yourself as the romantic maiden, trailing around in the ever-so-long, black gros de Londre cape . . . from Jordan's. The short shoulder cape which tops it and is itself topped by a quaint hood from which you peer out at the modern, fast-moving world of 1937, is indeed fetching . . . what with its wide, graceful black velvet ruching (yes, we said ruching!) that borders the cape and hood. They suggest that you carry out the idea with the aid of elbow-length lace mitts to match the cape. And they tell us this is but the beginning of the many fashions to come . . . all inspired by that one revival!

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No Flatiron Needed To Groom This Dress

Now here's a ducky little housedress that you can take right off the clothes-line and jump right into. No ironing necessary (do we hear applause?), inasmuch as the material is sheer seersucker. It comes in at least a half a dozen styles, in yellow, navy, green, brown, coral, and turquoise. We liked particularly the dress that had the shirred "shirt-front," with stand up collar and bow tie. Short puffy sleeves, and pockets. However, don't let the fact that we called them housedresses limit their wearing possibilities. We merely suggest them as a colorful way of starting off the day. And so easy to take care of! At T. D. Whitney's, for an even $3.

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Look These Over: It's Worth Your While

Honorable mention: The sweater suits and one-piece dresses at The Emily Shops, Temple Place. Some decidedly sporty . . . others bordering on the "dressy" . . . in a corect manner, of course. Run-R-Stop . . . the liquid in the little tube that you carry around in your purse, to use when you feel a run coming on! Only a dime, now . . . and the small tube goes a long way. (Even with our record run of runs!) At Gilchrist's and Filene's Gadget Counters. The Green Room at The New Hovey's . . . where you're likely to run into any number of good looking numbers that you'll never see duplicated . . . if that's what you like. The inexpensive spring hats at Ludwin's, 177 Massachusetts Avenue. The "Reefer" coats at Jays. You'll get used to them after awhile. The tall jars of yummy J. M. C. spiced watermelon, sweet onions, sweet pickles and so on at Jordan's. (The J. M. C. stands for Jordan Marsh Company, and we never even guessed it!) For something like 30 cents a jar. They have everything you'll find in home-made preserves . . . except the trouble! J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature.)

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

New Bedford—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 9)

completed and the committees start rolling out reports in rapid fashion, it is expected the Legislature will work a five-day week instead of its present three-day schedule. In addition, morning sessions probably will be adopted as the legislators see the possibility of prorogation.

No Contest Expected

Unlike the last two years, it is expected the Legislature and Gov. Charles F. Hurley will engage in no lengthy struggle over particular issues, which will cut days and possibly weeks from the annual working year of the House and Senate.

From all appearances, the earlier estimate of various legislators that prorogation is possible by May 15 still looks fairly accurate. Prorogation should not be delayed longer than June 1 under present conditions.

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The battle over proposed ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment appears due to be refought on Beacon Hill near the end of March. Representative Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill, clerk of the legislative committee on constitutional law, reported that the committee is 7 to 4 in favor of reopening the hearing to allow the proponents to finish their arguments.

The "gag" rule of the committee chairman, Senator John D. Mackay of Quincy, under which both sides were limited to one hour each on the second day of the child labor hearing, resulted in the proponents picketing the State House in protest.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the sponsor of the ratification proposal, is ready to present at least 100 more speakers before the committee if the hearing is reopened. Edgar M. Mills

Tow-Cars

(Continued from Page 9)

owners or operators—promptly proceed to jack up the disabled cars and drive off to their respective garages.

The officious manner in which they go about this work gives the impression to accident - involved drivers that they must have a legal right to remove the cars. So the owners raise no protest until later when they are presented with bills which in most cases, it is charged, are far in excess of the service rendered. Police ascertained that many drivers involved in accidents who were removed in the police ambulance actually had to inquire to locate the garage that towed away their car without authority.

It was also learned that exorbitant tow charges were sometimes presented to drivers as a means of inducing them to let the garages concerned have the repair job, stating that they would waive the tow charges if allowed to repair the car.

For Cruise and Travel

COATS
CAPES
CAPE-COATS
SUITS
SKIRTS

Genuine Scotch Tweeds custom tailored into smart Garments for Cruise and Travel . . . . and to wear right through Spring.

ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston Street, Boston

Murphy to Speak To Voters on Eve Of Election Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 2—Gov. Francis P. Murphy is going to resort to the air to carry his ideas into the homes of Granite Staters next Monday evening in "fire-side chat" fashion.

It will be on the eve of Town Meeting Day, the day when voters of the rural sections of the State will go to the polls to determine the policy of their communities for the coming year. In addition the voters will be denoting their pereference on the question as to whether a state constitutional convention shall be called at this time, a matter which is foremost in the mind of the Governor.

Governor Explains Plan To Redistribute Burden Of New Hampshire Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 2—"The manifest injustice of our present system of taxation" was the target of an attack by Gov. Francis P. Murphy at a testimonial dinner given in his honor here last evening by local business men.

"There is a curious thing about this matter of taxes," declared the Governor, "The moment one begins talking seriously about them, people always complain that the cost of maintaining the State Government is really responsible for the high property taxes.

"Nothing could be further from the truth, of course. Out of your $4.10 (per $100 valuation) tax rate here in Manchester, only 33 cents represents your share in the support of the State Government with all the many services it renders you.

"That amount is less than half of what you pay to maintain your Hillsborough County government. Do you realize that? It is a fact. Last year 67 cents out of the $4.10 tax rate went to support the Hillsborough County organization, as against 33 cents for the entire State Government.

"There is still another curious thing about taxes. I have observed that whenever there is a discussion of possible new sources of revenue every individual is heartily in favor of any levy—just so long as it does not affect him. That is an attitude which circumstances will soon force us to abandon.

"Something will have to be done, and done before long, to relieve the crushing load being borne by real estate—because that form of property cannot be hidden, and cannot be moved out of the State, we have recklessly heaped taxes upon it until the burden has become almost unbearable.

Stock-in-Trade Tax Irks

"If manufacturing, which constitutes the very lifeblood of the people of this State, is to be prosperous, we must consider ways and means whereby the stock-in-trade tax—that millstone which is on the neck of New Hampshire industry and which has been abandoned elsewhere—may be removed.

"In the interest of our great agricultural industry, consideration must be given to the handicap represented by the tax on livestock and corrective measures taken if our farmers are to prosper."

He then made mention of the recent report on the taxation problem made by the State Tax Commission, which was prepared at his request.

"The commissioners point out methods by which new revenue can be raised, and they outline a plan whereby the major portion of this revenue can be made available to the cities and towns so as to reduce the tax on real property.

"No suggestion has been made that any new revenue be raised for new spending purposes. Both the commission and myself are absolutely opposed to that. The program is an attempt to redistribute or to equalize the burden of taxation in New Hampshire. To broaden the tax base so that real estate may be relieved and property tax rates reduced.

"The proceeds from new taxes raised in this manner would be placed in what it is proposed to call the 'property tax reaction fund,' from which the towns and cities would be reimbursed to compensate them for loss in revenue due to the exemption of stock-in-trade and livestock.

Two Thirds to Towns

"The balance of the fund would be distributed, under the commission plan, one-third to the State for relief purposes and two-thirds to the cities and towns on condition that they manage their affairs with economy and prudence. In other words, the distribution would be in the nature of an award for good local government.

"There is a great difference of opinion as to the merits of sales tax, or of an income tax, as a proper source of new revenue but it seems to me that any program which will reduce the tax in Manchester from $4.10 to $3.65 is certainly worthy of your most careful consideration.

"The State can provide a good example for towns, cities and counties in efficient and economical methods of conducting its affairs.

"I am not committed, and I do not ask you to commit yourselves, to any particular program of taxation. I am not recommending a sales tax, or an income tax, or any other kind of tax.

"It is clear to me, however, that our present distribution of the tax burden is unjust. In my opinion, it imposes handicaps on industry which will only make it harder for us to solve our problem of rehabilitating the industrial life of this city."

Millions Trod Decks in 'Horse and Buggy' Era

By a Staff Photographer

What Is Left of the South Boston Ferryboat, the General Sumner

Famous Old Boston Ferry Ends Its Days 'On the Beach'

Back in the days before tunnels were bored under Boston harbor for streetcars or vehicles, the city ferryboats carried several millions of people and countless vehicles of the horse-and-buggy days between Boston and East Boston. Ferries were the only way of getting across, and the long roundabout land trip through Charlestown and Chelsea was used by only a few persons.

Pride of that service in the year 1900 was the one-time "flagship" of the ferry fleet, the wooden General Sumner, a name perpetuated by the newer vehicular tunnel beneath the waters the General Sumner once plied.

Today the General Sumner, denuded of machinery and metals, is moored at Federal Dock, off Border Street, East Boston, a floating garage for motorboats and the home of the proprietors, Arthur R. Bang and his son, Valdimar. In need of paint, weather-beaten and dilapidated, the General Sumner is a relic of the once essential link between the city and Noddle Island.

For several years, commuters and shoppers paid their penny, stood patiently in line, waited minutes for the whistle denoting time to cast off, rode five or six minutes, rushed up the runway.

Then came the "marvel" of the age—a street car tunnel under the harbor in 1905. Cars once terminating at the East Boston shore, then continued through to Bowdoin Square. The crowds "went modern," deserted the ferries. Today trains are operated through that same tube.

The General Sumner, built at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, in 1900, with space for two lines of vehicles in the center and passenger accommodations on both port and starboard sides, cost about $200,000. For five years—her heydey in the service—the General Sumner operated almost 24 hours a day, the crew of six being shifted every eight hours.

Serving until Jan. 1, 1918, the craft was withdrawn from active service, overhauled. Fire broke out on one of the vehicle runways. Alterations were made and four runways built where two formerly were shaving down the passenger space, for the new tunnel had taken away the bulk of that trade.

In another decade, vehicles deserted the ferry for their own tunnel, to a great extent, and in October of 1929, the General Sumner was put out of commission. On Feb. 26, 1930, Auctioneer Eddie Foy sold the craft to David Feinberg, Roxbury old metal dealer, for $703.

Official documents of the craft were surrendered to the Government Dec. 3, 1931, and the General Sumner was posted as "abandoned." But Mr. Feinberg had dismantled the metals aboard, and the craft came into possession of the present owners for $300.

Today the craft still floats, though little more than a derelict hulk, the pilot houses being sleeping quarters for the two men. Where boilers once rested and well-oiled machinery purred, a Diesel engine now provides heating and lighting for the floating home of the Bangs, who cook their meals on a small coal stove in the son's bunkhouse.

The ship serves the Bangs as a repair shop for small motorboats. By means of a steel mast, once used as a radio tower, small craft may be hoisted to the floor of the motorboat garage. Once there, the craft are repaired or stored, and relaunched by the same method they were hauled aboard.

Hundred Pickets Greet Groton, Conn., Workers

GROTON, Conn., March 1 (AP)—Close to 100 pickets greeted workers who returned today to the plant of the Electric Boat Company, scene of a five-day old strike, after the usual week-end shutdown. O. P. Robinson, electric boat works manager, asserted 30 more men reported for work today than on Friday, when he said there were 1392 in the day shift.

The strikers, estimated at approximately 200 by company officials and at a great many more by union officials, were evicted from the submarine shipyards last Tuesday by state police when they began a "stay-in" strike. The cases of 180 men arrested on charges of trespassing were continued in court last week.

Let Boy Develop Along Own Lines, Educator Urges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 2—Children make the most progress when parents refrain from attempting to force their development for the sake of their own social prestige, according to John E. Millea, dean of the Babson Institute for Business Education, to which many industrial and business leaders send their sons to become fitted for executive positions.

"We are all prouder of something we do ourselves than something we are told to do," the dean declared. "One of the most important things that parents should remember is to build up and not repress a boy's sense of achievement. Let him do it himself even if it takes longer and even if he makes mistakes.

"Everybody wants credit for accomplishment. The parent who takes the attitude of 'Here, I'll do that for you,' or 'Let me take care of that, you leave it alone,' is really doing nothing more than taking credit for everything that the boy does. This is a big factor in the so-called 'inferiority complex' and the traits of shyness and lack of confidence. The way to develop confidence is to put a boy to work by himself on something easy or something that he likes to do."

Boys should be allowed to develop along their own lines, the Dean continued, no matter how much their fathers would like to fit them to a mold of their own conception or to train them to carry on their own particular interests—as is the case with many parents who send their sons to the Babson Institute as a short cut to experience fitting them for executive positions in their own organizations. If a boy does not fit into the scheme of things at any college, he asserted, it is worse than useless to insist on his remaining there, for lack of confidence and discouragement are sure to be the result.

"Don't keep your son in college or business school if he can't make the grade," is Mr. Millea's advice to fathers.

"Some parents," he said, "insist on their son's staying on after all hope of graduation has vanished, simply because dismissal would be a blow to their own social prestige."

Parents can do most to bring about their sons' success, he insists, by trusting them more and worrying about them and checking up on them less, if at all.

Two-Way Police Radio System In Metropolitan Area on Way

Installation of a two-way radio communication system for the Metropolitan District Commission is now well under way, and will be in operation in several months, it is learned from department officials. The system, which will be used to link all the police cars, patrol boats, division stations in the Boston area, and the new Quabbin area in western Massachusetts, will later include a facsimile system or transmission of written messages.

Teletypewriter communication also will be employed in the M. D. C. setup, which will be tied in with the State and municipal teletype systems affording a pattern of complete coverage for dissemination of police information.

In preparation for the installation of the equipment, members of the M. D. C. force have been taking instruction at the annual schooling sessions held at the South Armory, Boston. Most members of the force will need general information about the system, while the actual operation will require at least 16 operators with third-class licenses.

Several radio-inclined patrolmen already have first class licenses to operate radio transmitters and one, Patrolman Donald McFarlane of the Middlesex Fells division, has been assigned to headquarters at 20 Somerset Street during installation and experimental period.

The M. D. C. transmitter will be located at the headquarters on Somerset Street and its call will be "W1XLA" (not to be confused with W1XAL, another short wave transmitter in Boston). A New York police official has estimated that the time of response by a police car to a radio message has been averaged to about 45 seconds in New York. This has been surpassed in other cities. Average response to radio alarms is estimated at two minutes and a half.

This fast response by the law has been a deterrent in crime, due to the fact that the law violators generally use automobiles in getting away and it is possible to trail them rapidly. The speed of the radio also gives criminals little time to dispose of stolen goods, construct alibis, get together with lawyers, and use any of the extra-legal devices which result in "not guilty" verdicts or "suspended sentences."

Worcester Police Open Drive Against Race Betting Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, March 2—A new anti-gambling police squad, appointed by Mayor John S. Sullivan, got off to a good start here by taking the alleged proprietor of a horse-race betting establishment to the police station in a patrol wagon, despite his insistence he should go in his private car, and in obtaining a heavy fine against him from Judge Frank L. Riley.

A year ago, police said, another squad raided a different place alleged to have been operated by this man, but did not arrest him although he was present when the raid was made.

Protests of the man, who has a long police record, against being locked up on the latest occasion were unheeded and Judge Riley refused to believe his story that a 19-year-old boy was the real owner of the betting place.

Enforcement activities of the new raiding squad also included descent upon another horse race betting place recently.

School Committee For Age Rise Bill

The Boston School Committee lined up with forces of labor and industry today in favoring a legislative bill to raise the compulsory school age in Massachusetts from 14 to 16 years.

At its first meeting with the new superintendent of schools, Arthur L. Gould, the School Committee voted unanimously to go on record in favor of the bill, last evening.

The bill is now before the legislative committee on education which has as yet taken no action. One hearing has been held at which representatives of labor, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Republican and Democratic party spokesmen, urged passage of the measure. In the past this bill has been opposed by a representative of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston.

By another unanimous vote, the committee appropriated $141,000 from its unexpended balances to provide for a combination gymnasium and assembly hall for the Robert Gould Shaw School in West Roxbury. An additional $1000, to be sought by the committee from the City Council by a loan order, is needed for this work, which will be carried out, as in other school projects, with the help of the PWA.

Governors Called On New England Flood Control

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross said today that Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring would come here March 8 for a conference with four New England Governors on the flood control compact tentatively drawn for state agreement.

The Governor added that the other three States' chief executives who are interested in the compact are Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, Frank P. Murphy of New Hampshire and Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts.

The New England Governors will be asked, said Governor Cross, to prevail upon their Legislatures, now in session, to agree on the interstate compact which has been revised by the Connecticut Commission, in anticipation of next week's conference.

Definite apportionment of costs to the four states involved has not yet been determined. The 10-reservoir program, which is the first unit of the whole plan, including 30 reservoirs, would cost about $13,000,000.

The Federal Government would pay the cost of construction of the dam, while land costs would be borne by the four States interested.

R. I. Oyster Shucker Wins National Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, R. I.—Manuel Tavares, national champion oyster shucker, who has returned to his home here after winning the title in New York, admits that one particularly tough oyster nearly cost him the championship. During the contest at the Grand Central Palace he came upon an oyster that refused to be opened. Seven times, he confesses, he tried to pry his knife between the shells—without success. He finally gave up and tossed that bivalve aside because it was wasting too much of his time.

The champion set a world's record by winning the contest last Friday night, opening 100 oysters in 4 minutes 51 2-5 seconds. William Sweet, also of Warren, was second and Manuel's brother Albert was third. It was a clean sweep for the Rhode Island entry. A southern oysterman placed fourth with two New Yorkers fifth and sixth.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Berengaria	Mar. 3	Cherbourg	Mar. 9	Mar. 2, 8:00 pm	Mar. 3, 8:00 am
§Pres. Harding	Mar. 3	Cobh	Mar. 10	Mar. 2, 8:00 pm	Mar. 3, 8:00 am
†Amer. Merch.	Mar. 5	Plymouth	Mar. 14	Mar. 4, 8:00 pm	Mar. 5, 12:00 noon
†Hansa	Mar. 6	Cherbourg	Mar. 14	Mar. 6, 1:00 pm	Mar. 6, 8:00 pm
‡Conte di Savoia	Mar. 6	Gibraltar	Mar. 12	Mar. 5, 8:00 pm	Mar. 6, 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Mar. 13	Mar. 8, 4:00 pm	Mar. 8, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Mar. 17	Mar. 12, 4:00 pm	Mar. 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

*Except Irish Free State.
§Irish Free State only.
†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

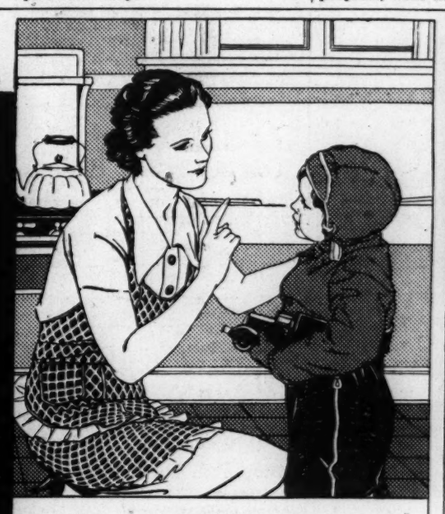
Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

(A TRUE STORY OF TELEPHONE SERVICE)

"I Want my Mother!"



"My little boy, Jackie, is nearly five years old. He's such a lively and active little fellow that whenever I leave him out-of-doors I have to keep my eye on him constantly — for fear he'll go wandering away from the house."

"One afternoon the thing I dreaded and feared actually happened. I had sent Jackie out to play but when I went to call him there wasn't a sign of him anywhere. My heart sank like a lump of lead. My Jackie was lost!"

"I scoured the neighborhood — but no Jackie. Dark was coming on . . . Returning home, the thought of facing my husband was a new terror. But I wasn't in ten minutes when the telephone rang. A policeman had picked up Jackie."

"We'd recently put back our telephone. How I blessed our good fortune to have it! Our immediate reassurance by telephone of Jackie's safety was priceless. And what a help the telephone is in other ways, too."

How much are You missing for want of a Telephone?

Put a telephone in your house now! Let it run your errands, make appointments, connect you with friends and relatives, provide protection in case of emergencies, save money on bargains at stores you haven't time to visit, help to get work for members of your family.

A telephone is the quickest, least expensive servant any family can have. Decide today to put back your telephone. Application may be made at any Telephone Business Office.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Confidence Not Lacking in New Boston Pitcher—Chicago Plays Here Tonight

Bill Perrin Expects to Do Fancy Pitching

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 2—If confidence means anything, Bill Perrin is going to walk right through National League batters this coming season. For the Boston Bees' latest left-handed rookie hurler, a product of the New Orleans Pelicans of the Southern Association, has enough for himself and an extra portion to pass around.

"Some fellows think I am boasting when I predict I'll win 20 or 25 games for the Bees this year," Perrin said yesterday after a long workout at Waterfront Park. "But they've got me all wrong. During the winter a New Orleans newspaperman came to the house looking for an interview, and when he asked me how many games I thought I'd win in the National League, I told him just that. He played up that angle in his story, and later it was used by the Sporting News, the only baseball paper in the country. Guess everybody in the world must have read it, judging by the way the boys have been kidding me.

"But seriously, I really believe I can win in the National League. Back in 1933 when I had my first big league trial with Cleveland, I wasn't ready. I made two other trips there, but didn't get a chance to work regularly.

"At New Orleans last season I learned plenty under Larry Gilbert. I won 18 games—taking the last eight straight, before being forced out early in September. I couldn't throw a ball the last three weeks of the season, nor take part in the play-off series. Think I could have won at least four more during those three weeks, and perhaps as many more in the play-off.

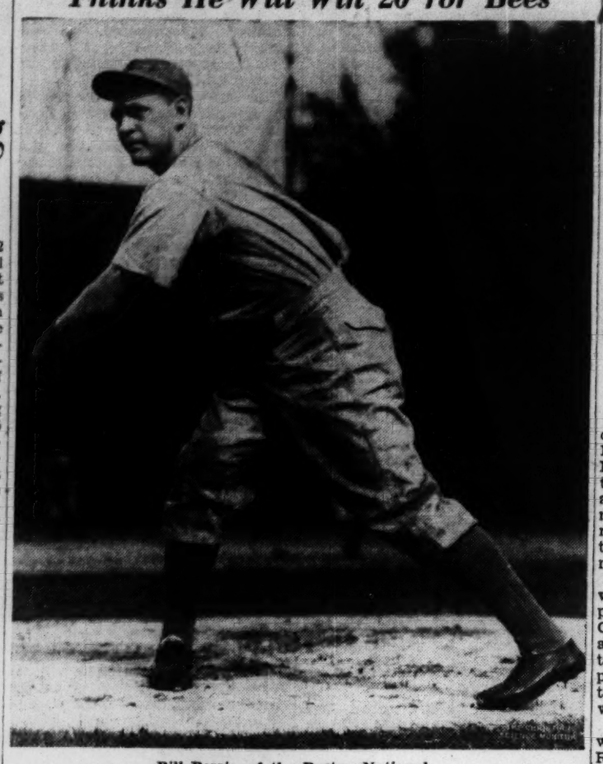
"I feel great now, and I'm really going to show Bill McKechnie some fancy pitching. Yes, perhaps it is boasting, after all, but I sure feel sorry for those National League hitters!"

It was Billy Evans, present general manager of the Boston Red Sox minor league interest, that gave Perrin his opportunity in pro baseball. Billy didn't discover the hurler, but he did convince the New Orleans officials that they were making a big mistake when they considered releasing him outright a few years back.

About three years in semi-pro ball earned Perrin a tryout with Frank Snyder's Houston Buffaloes in 1929, but Bill eventually landed with the Missouri Pacific team of Eunice. Later he pitched for Buster Keaton's nine at Hollywood. In 1930 he wandered into New Orleans for a trial with the Pelicans. Larry Gilbert didn't think he had enough to warrant retention, but Evans, then general manager of the Cleveland Indians, urged the New Orleans manager to keep the youngster. Perrin finished the season with Baton Rouge, a Cotton States League outfit.

Perrin went well at Baton Rouge. The following year, however, he still lacked experience, so Gilbert gave him a ticket to Fredericksburg.

Thinks He Will Win 20 for Bees



Bill Perrin of the Boston Nationals

In 1932 Bill returned to the Pels for good.

Cleveland brought him up from their farm club at the end of 1933, but sent him back. The Indians recalled him on two other occasions, with the same result. Perrin believes, however, that if Evans had stayed in Cleveland, he would be pitching in the American League right now instead of the National. And Evans is a keen judge of baseball talent.

Perrin, while with New Orleans, developed into an expert at catching runners off first base. Being a left-hander, and therefore standing facing the initial bag when ready to throw to the plate, Bill spent many hours perfecting a half-balk motion that deceived many an ambitious base runner last year in the Southern Association.

"Gilbert claims I can pick off those runners better than any man he ever owned," said Perrin, "and I guess old Larry has seen plenty of baseball down through the years. He sure taught me a lot."

Training camp echos . . . Ed Roush, who was to the National League what Ty Cobb was to the American, worked out at Waterfront Park . . . Baseball was good to Eddie . . . He just roams the country whenever he feels the urge . . . McKechnie says the old outfielder looks good for nine innings right now . . . Roush could do everything—run, hit, throw and field . . . Always one jump ahead of the other fellow . . . None better up at that plate.

McKechnie has run out of gray traveling uniforms . . . Any more newcomers and he'll be passing out white suits, the home uniform during the regular season . . . Al Lopez is still the most lively Bee, with Perrin and Bobby Reis running a tie for second place . . . Hank Gowdy's favorite pupil for that waistline-reducing "hi-lo" game is Billy Weir, the Melrose left-hander . . . Plenty of big men on the Bees this year . . . The Reis brothers, Hutchinson, Gondira, Bill Ford, Babich, Turner, McGowan and Doll are the heavies . . . "I like them big," smiled McKechnie.

McGill Not Coming To Hub on March 13

McGill will not be seen in Boston against either Harvard or the Boston Olympics. Walter Brown, assistant manager of the Boston Garden, received a telegram from Bobby Bell, coach of the Montreal Redmen, stating that the McGill authorities will not grant permission for a trip.

The McGill players wanted to come and Brown had set the date of March 13 for the game with the Olympics. When Coach Bell conferred with the college authorities they balked at the trip, however. McGill, whether it wins the amateur hockey league title or not, will not be given permission to continue on in the Allan Cup playdowns.

W. M.

Canadian Amateur Hockey Players Banned From U. S.

TORONTO, March 2 (CP)—Announcement at New York that Canadian amateur hockey players will not be permitted to play in the United States after this season was hailed as "fine with us" by Registrar W. A. Hewitt of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

Surprised by the declaration of Fred Rubien, chairman of the United States Amateur Athletic Union's hockey committee, Hewitt said cancellation of the player exchange agreement between the two organizations would be "perfectly satisfactory" to the C. A. H. A.

"As a matter of fact, we will be glad to have the Canadian players back with us," he said. "Quite a number were given permission last year to play in the United States. Their departure was strictly controlled by the C. A. H. A. and the U. S. A. A. U."

Under the player exchange agreement, United States amateur clubs were allowed to take one player from a Canadian team if his transfer was approved. More than one could be taken only with consent of the Canadian team, the C. A. H. A. branch involved and the C. A. H. A. registration committee.

"It was a one-sided exchange, of course, because no American players were transferred to Canada," Hewitt commented.

"But we might have imported players, especially if the United States develops them as fast as Maj. Frederic McLaughlin thinks he will at Chicago." Hewitt smiled at the thought.

He said relations between the C. A. H. A. and the United States hockey committee were harmonious and he didn't see why the present ban should affect them in any way.

Hub Events

Tonight

Billiards—Willie Hoppe vs. Jake Schaefer world championship 28.2 balkline challenge match at Twentieth Century Club, 6:15.

Hockey—Bruins vs. Chicago, Garden, 8:30.

Coming

Skating Club of Boston Carnival, Garden, April 2 and 3.

Tennis—Bill Tilden vs. Fred Perry, Garden, April 5.

Bruins Hoping To Beat Hawks On Garden Ice

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		Chicago Blackhawks
Beattie, lw		rw, March
Weiland, c		c, Romnes
Goldsworthy, rw		lw, Thompson
Portland, ld		rd, Seibert
Shields, rd		ld, Blair
Thompson, g		g, Karakas

Bruins Alternates—Smith, Hollett, P. Cook, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, Clapper, Schmidt, Dumart, Mantha. Chicago Alternates—Gottselig, R. Kelly, Palangio, Larochelle, Trudel, Jackson, Levinsky, Wiebe.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Out of seven remaining games to complete the 1936-37 schedule, the Boston Bruins face the Chicago Black Hawks three times. Tonight the Hawks are here at the Garden and while they still have a mathematical chance to tie the number of points the Bruins have, their chances to reach the playoffs may end this very evening.

Victory tonight for the locals would eliminate the last vestige of playoff hope for the Hawks. Manager Clem Loughlin of the invaders has admitted there is no possibility of the Hawks making the playoffs. His plans for the future are indefinite in that he does not know whether he will be at the helm next year or not.

The Art Ross crew is keyed up to win this game for the race with Rangers for second place and second money is keen. Rangers are idle tonight and victory for the locals will give them a game and a half lead for the coming clash with the New Yorkers in New York Sunday. Chicago and Boston have met five times this season with the Bruins winning three and one game ending in a one-all tie. The three Boston triumphs have been scored on Chicago ice.

The Hawks this season have not been at full strength on Boston ice. On their earlier invasions, Paul Thompson, brilliant left wing, and Doc Romnes, center, were out of action. These two are ready now but the Hawks are without Glenn Brydson, a right wing, and Marty Burke, the sturdy and reliable defenseman. On their first visit the Hawks tied the Bruins, 1-1, and on their second invasion they won, 4-2.

Apart from their victory over Rangers last Sunday the Hawks have been in the midst of a disastrous slump, having lost the five previous games, two of them by scores of 6-1. Bruins, on the other hand, have enjoyed prosperity over a similar period, having gone through six games without defeat until last Thursday against Americans in New York, when the Amerks ended Boston's streak with a 3-1 victory.

Manager Ross will depend upon the same lineup used in recent games. Yesterday in practice he worked Sylvio Mantha, veteran defenseman, with Flash Hollett and used Hooley Smith on the forward line, but stated that he is not ready yet to insert the veteran defenseman into the lineup. Tonight Hooley will continue on defense and Mantha will sit on the bench with Bun Cook serving as the spare man.

The new Boston forward line of Porky Dumart, Milt Schmidt and Dit Clapper is improving every game and by the time the playoffs are reached, this line is expected to be an important factor. The line of Sands, Cowley and Getliffe will add to the scoring power and the Goldsworthy, Weiland and Beattie trio will serve more as a defensive unit. If Mantha is used during the playoffs, Hooley Smith will bolster the forward situation.

Mike Karakas, visiting goalie, was very much in the running for the Vezina trophy until the first of the year when the team lost its defensive ability and on two occasions seven goals were pumped by him and lately six goals were slipped past his pads on two more occasions. Mike still is a good goalie, but his team mates have let down since the verbal tirade of Major McLaughlin, team owner, concerning his desire to rid himself of Canadian players and develop Americans.

San Romani Enters The Columbian Mile

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Archie San Romani, Emporia Teachers College ace who annexed the national A. A. U. indoor 1500 crown last week, will make his next New York appearance in the Columbian mile of the K. of C. meet at Madison Square Garden March 17.

A total of 463 entries from 26 colleges has been received for the sixteenth annual indoor track and field championships of the intercollegiate A. A. A.

Yale has entered the biggest squad, 49, compared with 42 each for Cornell and Columbia. Nominations from other colleges follow: Manhattan, defending champion, and New York University, each 34; Penn State, 26; Penn, 24; Princeton, 23; Dartmouth and Holy Cross, each 22; Syracuse, 15; Fordham, Harvard and Pittsburgh, each 14; Boston College, 13; Georgetown, 12; Colgate and Rhode Island, each 11; Bowdoin, 8; Brown and Rutgers, each 7; Massachusetts Tech, 6; City College (New York), 4; Haverford and Williams, each 3; Lafayette, 2.

Schaefer Takes Lead

Jake Schaefer of Chicago, yesterday, took a big lead over Willie Hoppe of New York in the first two blocks of their 28.2 balkline title match at the 20th Century Recreation. Schaefer had an advantage of 500-330 over Hoppe. The players will compete for the next four days.

Lawry to Lead B. U. Five

Russ Lawry, star forward on this season's Boston University basketball team, has been elected by his teammates to lead the Terriers' court five next season. Lawry learned his basketball at Chelsea High School.

College Swimming Results

Pennsylvania 39, Dartmouth 36
Wisconsin 42, Michigan State 39

Capt. Tommy Bilodeau Earns Harvard Baseball Trophies

The award for a second successive year of Harvard's baseball trophies, the Barrett Wendell Junior Trophy Bat and the Wingate Memorial Cup, to Thomas H. Bilodeau '37, captain of the varsity baseball team, was announced yesterday. These two trophies are given yearly to Harvard baseball players, and William J. Bingham, athletic director, made the presentation to Bilodeau in the Briggs Cage yesterday afternoon.

The Wingate Memorial Cup, which was presented to the Harvard A. A. by Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wingate to perpetuate forever the name and record of Dana J. P. Wingate '14, shortstop and captain of the 1913 and 1914 varsity teams, is awarded to Harvard's best all-round baseball player.

The Wendell Trophy, a mahogany bat, is given each year to the best offensive player on the Harvard nine and the award is mathematically figured out upon the number of times the winner reached first base, his number of stolen bases, total runs, and sacrifice hits. Bilodeau played shortstop and did some relief pitching for the Harvard varsity nine a year ago. He was the team's best hitter. The list of winners of the two trophies follows:

Wingate Memorial Cup

1919—Robert W. Emmons 3d '21; 1920, Arthur J. Conlon '22; 1921, George Owen Jr. '23; 1922, George Owen Jr. '23; 1923, George Owen Jr. '23; 1924, Lewis Gordon '24; 1925, Isadore Zarakov '27; 1926, C. Lee Todd Jr. '26; 1927, Howard W. Burns '28; 1928, John P. Chase '28; 1929, Thomas W. Gilligan '31; 1930, Benjamin H. Ticknor '31; 1931, Edward H. McGrath '31; 1932, Charles Devens '32; 1933, Edward F. Loughlin Jr. '34; 1934, Francis H. Gleason '34; 1935, Thomas H. Bilodeau '37; 1936, Thomas H. Bilodeau '37.

Barrett Wendell Junior Trophy Bat

1915—Huntington R. Hardwick '15; 1916, 1917 and 1918, no competition; 1919, Robert W. Emmons 3d '21; 1920, Arthur J. Conlon '22; 1921, Arthur J. Conlon '22; 1922, Arthur J. Conlon '22; 1923, George Owen Jr. '23; 1924, C. Lee Todd Jr. '26; 1925 and 1926, Isadore Zarakov '27; 1927, Howard W. Burns '28; 1928, John P. Chase '28; 1929, Edward H. McGrath '31; 1930, Edward H. McGrath '31; 1931, Benjamin H. Ticknor '31; 1932, Edmund A. Mays Jr. '32; 1933, Charles J Nevin '34; 1934, Charles J. Nevin '34; 1935, Thomas H. Bilodeau '37; 1936, Thomas H. Bilodeau '37.

By a Staff Photographer

Tommy Bilodeau, Harvard

Huskies' Dual Meet With Bates Has Unique Story

The present track season has developed many unique stories, but none is more unusual than that at Lewiston last Saturday when two former teammates at Medford High, Eddie Howard of Bates and Ray Henderson of Northeastern, were called upon to compete against each other in the final event, the 300-yard run, upon which the dual meet between the Huskies and the Bobcats depended.

Northeastern was ahead by a point, with Henderson its only hope in the 300. Ray had to win for Northeastern to win the meet, and had to tie to tie the meet. The Huskies had made up 21 points of a 20-point deficit in the previous three events, and the 300 would tell the story.

The 300 was run in heats, with Henderson running the first and winning sensationally in 34s. flat. Howard was in the last heat, and Howard, who won last year, ran a front race for an identical clocking of 34s. to bring a tie all around.

In high school Henderson and Howard dogged each other and were about on par. Last year in the dual meet the Bobcat won by a scant margin, and the pair met again this season during the Christmas vacation when the Medford alumni ran the high school. They tied with clockings of 36s. flat.

* * *

Northeastern has entered a full team of 19 competitors in the annual national junior indoor meet at Providence next Saturday night. This is the first time that this national meet has been held in New England, and the Huskies are the first to announce their entries.

* * *

Ray Henderson and Dick Warren will be in the hurdles, while George Leck and Frank Mascianica will run the 600-meters, Charley Grant and Bob Birchell the 1000. In the field events, Danny Miles will compete in the broad and high jumps, Whipple in the high jump, Betts in the pole vault, and Canney and Kerins in the shot.

* * *

Northeastern's varsity and freshman basketball teams make their last stands tomorrow, the classy Husky Cubs meeting Harvard freshmen at Cambridge at 3:30 and the varsity going to Worcester to tackle Clark University at night.

* * *

The varsity will be trying hard for a victory in Worcester to add to their comparatively meager list of victories. The upset 35-29 victory over Springfield has taken some sting out of the season, but a victory tomorrow also would help.

Adams Wants Amateur

PEMBROKE, Ont., March 2 (CP)—Jack Adams, manager of Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, has made an indirect request to Mark McCaffrey, smooth-working centerman with Pembroke Little Lumber Kings, asking him to give him first option if he decides to turn pro, it was learned. McCaffrey, however, said he had no intention of turning pro for a few years.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Columbia clinched the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title.

Major Upsets All but Wreck Men's Singles

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Two major surprises, due at least in part to the tactics of the management in placing important matches too late in the proceedings, practically wrecked the national indoor lawn tennis championships so far as the men's singles were concerned, yesterday, at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

First, Arthur Hendrix, who had flown on from Lakeland, Fla., especially for the events, was eliminated from the singles in the second round, after he had been pushed on again after having trouble with the strange courts and the lighting in his earlier match. But the chief upset came at the very end, when Gregory S. Mangin, winner for the past two years, after sitting on the sidelines from early in the afternoon, went on the court just before 7, and suffered defeat in straight sets at the hands of Ray Palmer of Malba, L. I., a member of the home club, and well acquainted with the courts.

Hendrix, who had been inserted in the seeding after the draw had been completed to fill the place originally intended for another Floridian, Charles R. Harris, showed that he was in trouble in his first match, when the veteran Armand L. Bruneau held him to 6-3, 6-4, was then placed against Morris Adelsberg, former New York University player, and the strain of playing a second match against the steadiness of Adelsberg proved too great, and the third seeded player went out of the tournament singles at 8-6, 7-5. The Brooklyn youth played good tennis, his service being quite effective, but Hendrix should not have lost, except for the previous match.

Mangin found Palmer at the top of his game, and with his own service going none too well, after his long wait, made a fair fight, but the local player was able to use his service with great effect, and kept the four-time champion on the run most of the time, with a single break through service in the first set, and another placing him at 5-3 in the second. But at 3-5 against him, Mangin rallied, and displaying every bit of his fighting spirit, tied the score. But Palmer was using his service with great effect, and held the upper hand with its aid, to 8-7, and then Mangin suffered another break, and Palmer ran him hard to take the final game with his careful placements, to win at 6-3, 9-7.

The selected ladies did better in their share of the singles, the four American leaders, Norma Taubele, winner in 1934 and runnerup last year, Florence S. Le Boutillier, always a brilliant player indoors, Millicent Hirsh and Helen Bernhard, national girl indoor champion, and the foreign seeded player, Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin, doubles and mixed doubles champion for the past two years, all came through with ease. Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, champion, is now in Texas.

Both of the eliminated stars are still in the doubles, with Mangin paired with Frank A. Parker, and Hendrix with Walter Senior. Both of these came through in their singles matches, though Senior had some trouble also with his second match, and Parker was slow in hitting his stride in his match against young Joseph Fishbach, not finding the edges of the court with accuracy until the youngster was leading at 3-2 in the initial set. But then Parker swept through the remainder of the match with ease, his new forehand and overhead style giving him a decided advantage.

Another late match told against Dr. Lawrence Kurzork, who had also been held for several hours while other matches were staged, and David N. Jones, former Columbia and Cambridge (Eng.) player, galloped through with his powerful service to win at 6-3, 6-4.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., is expected to compete in the mixed doubles, which will get under way tomorrow, while the men's and women's doubles are being played this afternoon.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 2, 1937

Problem No. 1909

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 12 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

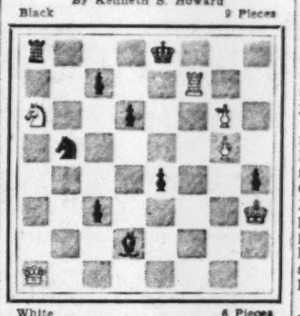
White to play and mate in two

(Second prize, third half-yearly international tourney, Mid-Week Sports Referee, July 8, 1936. An illustration of Grimshaw interference. Black's QB interfering with both rooks in one variation, and each rook in turn interfering with the B in the other two theme variations.)

Problem No. 1910

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 9 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(London Observer, June 29, 1930. The author's favorite black castler, which he worked over for more than a year. No checking second move, and model mates in the main variations.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1907. Q-KB6

No. 1908. 1. B-R — Q-B6ch
2. K-B5ch
1. —— Q-Kt8
2. K-Q5ch
1. —— Q-Q6
2. K-B4ch

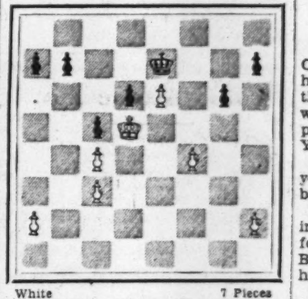
End-Game No. 345. White draws: 1 Q-B6ch, K-Kt; 2 Q-Kt7ch, KxQ; 3 P-R6ch, K moves, and White is stalemated!

End-Game

Pawn endings often look simpler than they are. This position from a game played in Liverpool, 1934, by the German master Mieses, had a surprising conclusion.

End-Game No. 346

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play, what result?

Notes

The fourth annual Boston championship has been won by Sydney S. Coggan, former Harvard champion. Last year's winner was Weaver Adams, former New England champion. Coggan defeated Vera Menchik, women's world champion, in their individual encounter in a minor tournament at Nottingham (England) last summer.

George Sturgis, whom all Boston chess players know, is the subject of Winkelman's "Leaders of Chess in America," in the February Chess Review. Mr. Sturgis is the president of the Massachusetts State Chess Association, and is the donor of the trophy upon which the Boston champion has his name engraved each year.

Clinton Parmelee, North Jersey champion, and W. A. Ruth, South Jersey champion, are engaged in a match for the state championship.

By defeating R. Spielmann, 30 years his senior, in a 10-game match at Semmering, with a score of 5½-4½, Erich Eliskases became officially recognized as Austrian champion. In addition to editing the Wiener Schachzeitung, probably the best German-language chess periodical, Eliskases is a frequent competitor in European tournaments. In England recently, at Hastings he was third, and at Birmingham he tied for first with the Dutch Prins.

The game below, the seventh in the match, will especially interest club players, since the opening is rare in recent master play, but is often met in off-hand contests.

Two Knights' Defense

Spielmann White	Eliskases Black	Spielmann White	Eliskases Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 Castles	QR-Q
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 B-K3	Kt-Q4
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	17 B-B5(b)	BxB
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4(a)	18 KtxB	Kt-B6!
5 PxP	Kt-QR4	19 KtxB	Q-K4
6 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	20 Q-K	KtxBch
7 PxP	PxP	21 K-R	KR-K
8 B-K2	P-KR3	22 R-Q	Q-R4
9 Kt-KB3	P-K3	23 P-R4	Q-Kt5
10 Kt-K5	Q-B2	24 K-R2	KtxP
11 P-Q4	PxP ep	25 PxKt	R-Kt6ch
12 KtxQP	B-Q3	26 R-B2	RxRch
13 Kt-R3	B-R3	27 QxR	QxR
14 P-KKt3	CastlesKR	Resigns	

(a) An interesting innovation—the Wilkes-Barre Defense—B-B4 is at least worth an experiment. With respect to the choice of opening, Spielmann later questioned the wisdom of playing for small material gain in return for a difficult position.

(b) White has no good continuation, and instead of waiting for Black to build up an overwhelming position, prefers to mix things up.

L. Steiner, Hungarian master, who was in New York a few years ago, is engaged on a chess tour around the world. In an article in the current Chess Review, he tells of his experiences in Japan. Almost the only chess players in Japan are foreigners, Shogi being the Japanese game.

While he was in Australia, he played in a Melbourne tournament. The game below shows how he defeated one of the local players.

Sicilian Defense

Steiner White	Watson Black	Steiner White	Watson Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 Q-Q2	P-QKt4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	15 P-B5	B-Q2
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 PxP	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-Q5	Kt-KKt
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	18 Q-B4	Kt-K4
6 B-KKt5	B-Kt2	19 Kt-Q4	P-KR4
7 Q-Q2	P-KR3(a)	20 R-B2	B-R3
8 B-R4	Kt-B3	21 B-Kt5	P-K3
9 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	22 QR-KB	B-B3
10 B-K2	R-QB	23 KtxKP	Q-R4
11 CastlesKR	Kt-K4	24 P-QKt4	Q-R6
12 Q-Q4	P-B3	25 Kt(K6)-B7ch	RxKt
13 P-B4	Kt-B3(b)	26 Q-B3ch	Resigns(c)

(a) This move, which prevents White from exchanging Black's KB, also delays Black's castling. Black eventually gets into trouble because he is so busy developing his QB file that his K finds itself in trouble in the center of the board. For the next six or seven moves, Black would have done better to move his KKt, or protect it, so as to be able to castle.

(b) But White cannot occupy B5 on account of White's P-B5!

(c) Mate in three is unavoidable.

Manhattan After Fourth-Straight I.-C.4A. Honors

A total of 463 entries from 26 member colleges has been received for the 16th annual indoor track and field championships of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., which will be held at Madison Square Garden a week from Saturday, March 13. Approximately 300 of the athletes nominated for the meet will be actual starters in one or more of the 12 varsity events and the non-scoring freshman medley relay.

The colleges which will be represented, with the number of individuals they have entered, follow:

Boston College, 13; Bowdoin, 8; Brown, 7; Colgate, 11; C. C. N. Y., 4; Columbia, 42; Cornell, 42; Dartmouth, 22; Fordham, 14; Georgetown, 12; Harvard, 14; Haverford, 3; Holy Cross, 22; Lafayette, 2; Manhattan, 34; M. I. T., 6; N. Y. U., 34; Penn State, 26; Pennsylvania, 24; Pittsburgh, 14; Princeton, 23; Rhode Island State, 11; Rutgers, 7; Syracuse, 15; Williams, 3, and Yale, 49.

Manhattan, entering a team of 34, will seek its fourth-straight team title. Jaspers triumphed last year and in 1935 with 26 points and registered their initial victory in 1934 with 28⅓ points. They have another good team with strength, as usual, concentrated in the relays and middle-distance races from 600 yards to two miles.

Yale finished second in the team race last year, with 18⅓ points, followed by Harvard with 17¾, Dartmouth, with 12, Fordham, with 10, Cornell, with 9¼, and Pitt, with 8⅓. A wide-open team battle is anticipated as these colleges will be powerful again and since Columbia has entered what is considered the strongest squad in its long intercollegiate history.

Five of last year's individual champions, one co-champion and a double winner of 1935 are scheduled to compete. They are Art Thomas of Pitt, in the 60-yard dash; Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse, in the 600; Lou Burns of Manhattan, in the mile; Wilbur Woodland of Yale, in the two-mile; William Harding of Yale, who shared pole-vault honors with Emile Dubiel of Harvard in 1936, and Ben Johnson of Columbia, who is returning after a year's absence to bid again for the dash and running broad jump crowns. Manhattan will defend the mile-relay title as well as the team championship and Penn State will seek to retain its two-mile relay diadem.

Cecilia Colledge Holds Skating Lead

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Cecilia Colledge, British and European titleholder, held the lead last night at the end of the first stage of the women's world figure skating championships. Audrey Peppe of New York ranked last in the field of 12.

Compulsory figures were completed yesterday and the free skating will be held today.

Miss Colledge piled up 1498.7 points in the school figures against 1479 for Megan Taylor, also of Great Britain. Vivi-Anne Hulten of Sweden held third place at 1419.9.

Point totals for the other nine contenders for the championship vacated by Sonja Henie follow: Emmy Putzinger, Austria, 1383.9; Hedy Stenuf, Austria, 1378.7; Viktoria Linopainter, Germany, 1360.5; Anne Niernberger, Austria, 1354.5; Belita Jepson-Turner, Great Britain, 1333.7; Gladys Jagger, Great Britain, 1324.1; Martha Mayerhaus, Germany, 1322.4; Angela Anderes, Switzerland, 1320.6; and Audrey Peppe, United States, 1250.9.

College Basketball Results

Carroll 41, Lake Forest 40.
Concordia 39, St. Thomas 38.
Indiana 31, Michigan 27.
Lawrence Stars 39, Springfield T. 38.
Minnesota 34, Northwestern 33.
Rice 43, Texas Christian 34.
Wisconsin 46, Purdue 43.

College Wrestling Result

Cornell 18, F. & M. 12

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Business and Industry

Trade Commission Asks Power to Curb Monopolistic Control

Commerce and Finance

Output of Cotton Cloth Jumps And Prices Drop Off

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 2—Primary cotton gray goods markets developed some signs of further price weakness during the past week, and trading dropped in volume to less than half the current rate of production. It was again demonstrated that weak and unsteady prices inevitably retard buying activity regardless of a promising outlook.

Citing the abnormally large backlog of unfilled orders on mill books as evidence of the unusually strong position the gray goods mills were in as the year opened, merchants point to the continued heavy movement of finished goods and the extremely promising distribution prospects for the spring and summer season as the guarantee of a certain outlet for all the goods the mills have on order. Not satisfied with full capacity double-shift production, a great many mills, particularly in the South where there is little or no compulsory restriction of hours, have stepped up production by increasing the number of hours per shift from 40 to 48 and then to 54 or 55 per week. In consequence the output jumped more nearly to a basis of three 40-hour shifts. The net result was a very heavy increase of output far above the basis of two 40-hour shifts.

Spot Goods Resold

Reselling of spot goods at lower prices developed as the first effect of this large increase in production. The volume of business taken at these lower levels was not large. Merchants claim it was certainly not large enough to justify the demoralizing effect produced by the cut-price sales once news of them got abroad.

One disgusted producer pointed out that the situation offered "a powerful argument in favor of more compulsory control of production, wages and hours in the textile industry on a national basis, as is now being agitated in Washington." Cotton manufacturers in most cases are opposed to such compulsory regulation and are not a little disturbed at current reports that the Ellenbogen bill creating a "little NRA" for the textile industry, including a 35-hour week and a minimum wage of $18, has already received the approval of Labor Secretary Perkins.

Viewing the past month as a whole, the various standard gray goods constructions have declined an eighth to a half a cent a yard and in some cases have dropped off in value nearly a full cent a yard.

Prints Off; Sheetings Firm

Standard 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s led the print cloth list, and sold at 7 cents for September-October-November delivery and spots sold at 7⅛ cents with April goods bringing 7⅛ cents. This compares with 7⅞ cents, the level at which sales were being made the first of the month.

On 39-inch 4-yard 80x80s, there were sales for near-by delivery at 9¾ cents, and spring goods could be had at 9¾ cents, while distant deliveries were quoted at 9⅝ cents. These prices compare with sales of medium forward deliveries at 10½ cents the first of the month.

Sheetings were firm and steady throughout the month and even more so this week. Trading was light because mills could offer little or nothing for delivery before summer, and buyers were looking for near-by deliveries. Narrow print cloths and the various odd counts were very firm.

Carded broadcloths were moving on a basis of 7¾ cents for 80x60s, though most mills were trying to hold out for 7⅞ cents. Tobacco cloths were said to be moving in round lots estimated to total around 2,000,000 yards at 44 cents for April-May shipments.

Fine goods continued only moderately active in the standard plain weaves, such as lawns, pongees and organdies. The lawns were moved in a limited way at prices slightly off the previous week's levels.

National Leather Co.

NEW YORK—Report of National Leather Company, including A. C. Lawrence Leather Company and its subsidiary, for period Dec. 27, 1935, to Jan. 1, 1937, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $202,612, after depreciation, interest, federal income and undistributed profits taxes, etc., equal to $1.56 a share, on 130,000 shares of 8 per cent cumulative preferred, on which dividend arrears aggregated $15,600,000, or $120 a share, on Dec. 31, last. This compares with net profit of $954,097, or $7.34 a share, on 8 per cent cumulative preferred in year ended Dec. 27, 1935.

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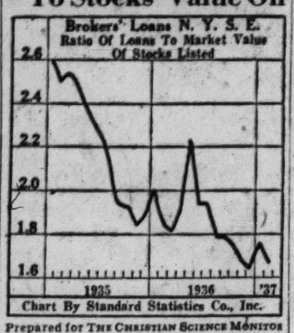

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As shown by the accompanying chart, the ratio of brokers' loans to the value of listed stocks is currently only 1.67 per cent, which contrasts strongly with former bull market ratios of between 4 per cent and 6.50 per cent.

In fact, brokers' loans (now about $1,000,000,000) have risen only slightly in the past two years, while the value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange has risen from $30,000,000,000 to about $60,000,000,000.

Municipally Owned Power Units Put At 53.56 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP) — Carl D. Thompson, secretary of the Public Ownership League, said that 53.56 per cent of all power plants in the United States are municipally owned.

He told the power conference of the League for Industrial Democracy the percentage of publicly owned plants has increased in every decade since 1881.

"These facts," he said, "refute the claims of private power companies and their supporters to the effect that municipal light plants are failing, being abandoned, and that municipal ownership is declining."

A national organization to give expert assistance to the citizens of any community trying to force a reduction in private power rates was advocated by George Slaff of Passaic, N. J.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the league, said federal and state development of hydroelectric power "provides the best opportunity thus far offered the public to combat the private power monopoly."

Your Income Tax

This is the thirtieth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Items Exempt From Tax

Certain items are specifically exempt from the income tax and need not be included in the taxpayers' return of gross income. Among such items are the proceeds from life insurance policies paid by reason of the death of the insured. Amounts received (other than amounts paid by reason of the death of the insured and interest payments on such amounts and other than amounts received as annuities) under a life insurance or endowment contract, which are less than or exactly equal to the premiums or consideration paid therefor, are exempt from federal income tax. Any excess received over the consideration paid is taxable. Amounts received as an annuity under an annuity or endowment contract shall be included in gross income; except that each year the excess of the amount received over 3 per cent of the aggregate premiums or consideration paid for the annuity is tax-free until the aggregate of such sums excluded from gross income for the taxable year 1936 and prior years equals the aggregate premiums or consideration paid for the annuity. There are also exempt from tax amounts received by gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance; interest on obligations of the District of Columbia, any territory, state, county, or municipality; interest on certain bonds issued by the United States Government or its possessions, and on federal farm loan bonds; amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts for personal injury or sickness, and damages received on account of such injuries or sickness.

Pensions and compensation received by veterans from the United States are exempt; and pensions received from the United States by the family of a veteran for services rendered by the veteran to the United States in time of war are exempt, as gifts.

There is also exempt from federal income tax the rental value of a dwelling house and appurtenances thereof furnished to a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation. Other items excluded from gross income are allmony and city jury fees.

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SEC Says Germany Has 'Secret Debt' Of $2,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission told American holders of German securities that the Reich Government had an unrecorded or "secret debt" of about $2,000,000,000.

The commission's unusual action in disclosing this debt accompanied an announcement that a German registration of a $69,000,000 bond issue to pay interest on foreign debts has just become effective.

The German Government, the commission said, had refused to include the $2,000,000,000 debt in the registration filed with the commission. It added that the debt was being revealed so that American purchasers could make an "intelligent appraisal" of the new interest bonds.

While the commission felt that it was important to inform Americans of the huge debt's existence, it said refusal to register it did not warrant a stop order being issued against the bond issue.

The debt which the Reich refused to reveal, the commission said, included advance tax certificates, short term financing for the German employment creation program, automobile highway construction and rearmament costs.

The Reich took the position, the commission said, that the unrecorded obligations were of a temporary nature.

The interest bonds will be offered to satisfy interest claims arising between July 1, 1934, and Dec. 31, 1936. The original bonds were sold in this country prior to passage of the Johnson Act prohibiting the floating of loans by nations in default on debts connected with the World War.

A German law prevents payment of interest in money outside of that nation. For that reason, the interest bonds are being offered.

Business Rebounds From Setbacks In January, Says Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—Business is making a spritely recovery from January's brief setbacks, National City Bank reported in its monthly review.

With clearing up of such adverse factors as the Ohio Valley floods, the west coast maritime strike and the General Motors shutdown, business is showing a strong rebound as industry rushes to meet unfilled orders, the review said. The urgent needs of consumers, growing out of such interruptions to the normal flow of goods nearly always leads to a rapid stimulation of most business lines, the bank's letter added.

"The capital goods industries are still on the rise, and they are setting the trend." The letter stated. "Building contract awards, railway and utility equipment orders, farm implement sales and machine tool purchases have all run substantially ahead of 1936 figures, with residential building and railway purchases more than twice as great and machine tool orders not far behind."

The survey dwelt at length on the labor situation, pointing out what it said were the dangers in further production interruptions from strikes.

Considerable attention was devoted to the rising trend of prices and the throttling effect on recovery which it might exert. Rises in wages and raw materials, social security costs and strong demand for products are all contributory factors in the price upswing, the letter stated.

Business is working toward a self-supporting basis, the bank fund. As it must depend less in the future upon continuous additions to purchase power provided through Government expenditures, the danger of prices getting out of balance is evident.

Lumber Shipments Show Slight Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association said that lumber shipments for the week ended Feb. 20 were the highest since last October with the single exception of the preceeding week. Shipments turned upward after the close of the maritime strike.

Shipments for the week ended Feb. 20 from 522 mills were 255,859,000 feet; production was 193,244,000 feet and booked orders were 207,518,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were shipments 256,098,000, production 185,762,000 and orders 235,263,000.

Florida, Virginia Lead South in Number of Hotels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—In a business census report on hotels in the South Atlantic States for 1936, released here, it was stated that, from the 410 hotels listed for Virginia, a total revenue of $10,091,000 was realized during the past year.

Virginia ranks next to Florida in the number of hotels, Florida having 1173, with receipts totaling $21,761,000, while the District of Columbia, although having only 76 hotels, topped Virginia's figure, reaching $15,544,000 in total income from the hotels located in and around the capital.

Crown Zellerbach Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Crown Zellerbach Corp. and subsidiaries other than Crown Willamette Paper Co. reported net profits for nine months ended Jan. 31 of $1,885,606, equal, after full preference stocks dividend requirements, to 41 cents a share on the common. This compared with $1,654,403, or 28 cents a common share in the same period last year. The company manufactures paper products and has nation-wide production and distributing facilities.

Mergers Lessening Competition Are Attacked by FTC Proposal

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission asked Congress today for power to prevent business mergers tending to lessen competition.

This recommendation was made in a report on an investigation of the nation's food industries.

"In a study of the handlers, manufacturers and processors of agricultural products," the report said, "the commission has observed the existence in various industries of a high degree of monopolistic control which, in some cases, has been derived, in part at least, by methods contrary to the letter or spirit of the law.

"In some cases, no doubt, ineffective enforcement has been in part responsible. In other cases, the law itself appears to require amendment. . . .

"The history of various corporations . . . indicates that their present dominant position in their respective industries has been obtained largely as a result of consolidations and mergers or acquisitions of the capital stock or assets of other corporations."

Cites Big Corporations

The commission cited General Mills in the flour milling industry, Armour & Company in meat packing, Continental Baking Company and National Biscuit Company in the bakery field, National Dairy Products and the Borden Company in milk, and several large grocery chain-store systems.

Other recommendations included:

Grain—That all deliveries of grain on futures contracts be made from public warehouses under Federal regulation, with uniform storage rates fixed by a Federal agency; that the Interstate Commerce Commission require railroads to operate their elevators as public warehouses at fixed rates; that brokers, commission men, officers and large stockholders of companies doing a brokerage or commission business in futures for customers be prohibited from speculating in grain futures.

Cotton—That study be made of Federal licensing of warehouses, of cutting the unit of futures sales from 100 to 50 bales, and of the feasibility of determining cotton grades and staples at the gin.

Cheese—The commission said it is considering a further study to determine if the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange at Plymouth, Wis., is violating the anti-trust laws.

Action Against "Rackets"

Tobacco—That the flat federal tax on cigarettes be changed to a graduated rate based on the manufacturers' net selling prices, in order to encourage competition.

Potatoes—That the Department of Justice take action against "monopolies and rackets" in some of the larger markets, especially New York and Chicago; that producers escape some of the "excessive charges" for credit by borrowing from federally-sponsored production credit associations.

The commission said the grain warehousing situation in Chicago, coupled with a Chicago exchange rule requiring all futures contracts be delivered in Chicago, has "favored manipulative squeezes and corners and often forced an uneconomic movement of grain to Chicago in order to make delivery."

Although it gathered extensive figures on how much a farmer gets out of the retail price of a loaf of bread or quart of milk, the commission said it did not have enough money to determine if industry enriches itself at the expense of farmers. It urged Congress to provide funds for the inquiry.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Outlook in Norway—The economic outlook in Norway appears distinctly favorable. Norwegian commerce and industry made notable progress during 1936. The improvement was more general than in previous years, and there was more confidence in its permanency. Industrial production was about 10 per cent higher than in 1935 and 19 per cent above the 1929 level. The lumber industry took a favorable turn and prices advanced rapidly. The mining industry had a good year. Iron and steel production increased to a level 20 per cent higher than in the record years 1929 and 1930. Intensive activity developed in the shipyards which at the end of the year had 63,000 gross tons of vessels under construction. Agriculture and forestry improved but not as rapidly as other industries.

Conditions in Sweden—The past year was one of the most successful and prosperous in the history of Sweden. As was the case in 1935, the only deterrents to even greater progress than was attained were afforded by uncertainties of actual events in other countries in which the course of affairs inescapably conditions Sweden's prosperity by reason of commercial or other links. An index of business activity prepared by one of the largest local banks shows that, with 1929 equal to 100 the index stood at 111.4 for the year 1936, compared with 103.2 for 1935. For the last quarter of 1936 the index was 112.8. Internal conditons in Sweden at the present time are very favorable, and it is expected that the 1936 record will be maintained or even exceeded during this year.

Sweden's Merchant Marine—Sweden is witnessing record activity in its merchant marine. The volume of laid-up tonnage as of Dec. 1, 1936, declined to the low total of eight vessels totaling 6070 tons. These figures refer to vessels of 100 gross tons or over. According to Lloyd's Register of World Shipping, Sweden's merchant tonnage totals 1,500,000, making the country's merchant fleet the tenth largest in the world.

Autos in Finland—Imports of motor vehicles into Finland in 1936 totaled 4500 units and were 50 per cent in excess of the trade for the preceding year. Of the total imports, 40 per cent were passenger cars, 45 per cent truck chassis and the remainder bus chassis. The Finnish automotive trade expects that sales will continue to expand in the current year with passenger car sales increasing one third. On November 30, 1936, there were registered in Finland a total of 37,992 motor vehicles of which passenger cars numbered 21,881; trucks, 13,874; and buses, 2237.

Belgo-Russian Trade—The present trade accord between Belgium and Soviet Russia is resulting in increased commercial relations between the two countries. Exports from Belgium to the Soviet in the first 10 months of 1936 were valued at $7,800,000 compared with $5,640,000 in the like period of 1935. Imports into Belgium from the Soviet in the 1936 period were valued at $17,900,000 as compared with $5,650,000 in the first 10 months of 1935.

Belgian Tin Imports—Belgium has been purchasing increasing quantities of tin plate abroad in the last three years. During the first 10 months of 1936 tin plate imports totaled 20,397 metric tons against 18,055 in the like period of 1935. Great Britain, Germany, United States and France, in the order named, were the largest suppliers of tin plate to Belgium in 1936.

Netherlands-U. S. Trade—There was a substantial advance in trade of the Netherlands with the United States during 1936. Imports into the Netherlands of American products increased in value from $44,002,000 in 1935 to $46,334,000 in 1936, or 11.6 per cent, while the value of Netherland exports to the United States increased from $23,360,000 to $29,030,000, or 38 per cent.

Netherlands Coal Trade—Substantial improvement was registered in the coal industry of the Netherlands during 1936. This development resulted to a large extent from the devaluation of the guilder and the difficulties which prevailed in the French and Belgian coal industries. Production of coal, coke and briquets in the Netherlands during 1936 totaled 12,802,000 metric tons, an increase of 8 per cent over the preceding year and only slightly under the record output of 1931. Shipments abroad in 1936 totaled 5,811,500 metric tons, an increase of 8 per cent over 1935.

Rubber Making in Denmark—Denmark's rubber-manufacturing industry has shown a rapid expansion since the establishment of the official import control of 1932. It is estimated in the latest figures that local production in 1935 accounted for about 62 per cent of the country's consumption of rubber goods against 26 per cent in 1931. The present trend is for Denmark to become still more self-sufficient along these lines. Total production in 1935 was valued at $4,200,000 against $3,280,000 in 1934.

Pictures in Denmark—The relative position of American motion pictures in Denmark appreciably improved during 1936 as compared with 1935. During the first nine months of 1936 a total of 229 feature films were released, of which 147, or 64 per cent, were American. Six feature films were released by the three Danish producers in 1936 against 10 in 1935. There are now about 350 motion picture theaters in Denmark all of which are wired for sound.

Agriculture in Estonia—As a result of the scarcity of skilled agriculture labor in Estonia and the prevailing wages being paid farm hands in that country the government has inaugurated a campaign to extend the use of agricultural machinery. The campaign has already resulted in increased sales of agricultural machinery most of which is of national production or of German origin. Agriculture directly supports 60 per cent of the entire population of Estonia and is generally classified as the nation's prime industry. Exports of farm machinery from the United States to Estonia in the first 10 months of 1936 were valued at $29,361.

Estonian Glass Making—Estonia's Minister for Economic Affairs has declined a petition for the establishment of a new glass factory. The reason for this action has been that, due to the lack of markets several of the existing factories are idle and are drawing royalties from the two factories which are now in operation.

Business Activity Holds Up Well In New England Area

New England business activity during January of this year was maintained at about the same level as that which prevailed in December, after allowances for customary changes, according to the monthly review by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

In several lines of activity, says the report, there is usually a decrease between December and January; this year, however, that was a contra-seasonal change between these months.

The unusually open winter was blamed by the survey for bad affect on some lines of production as well as in distribution.

The daily average consumption of raw cotton in New England mills during January, 1937, was the largest since 1930. The amount of raw cotton used "was 4074 bales on a daily average basis," the report said. "The daily average consumption during January in the years 1930-1936 inclusive, was 4418, 3452, 2813, 2700, 3675, 3736, and 3410 bales, respectively. During January there was a slight decrease in the amount of raw wool consumed by mills in this district, although usually there is little change in the amount of wool consumption between December and January.

Retail Sales Rise

"The volume of department store sales in January, 1937, as a measure of distribution, was 11 per cent larger than in the corresponding month a year ago.

"The value of new construction contracts awarded in New England during January, 1937, was $13,211,000, as compared with $13,583,900 in January, 1936. So between January, 1936, and January, 1937, there was a decrease of 2.7 per cent in the value of total building contracts awarded. Between December, 1936, and January, 1937, however, the decrease amounted to 20.5 per cent. The January, 1937, value of new contracts awarded in New England was the smallest since September, 1935.

"An index representing the volume (square feet) of residential contracts awarded in this district during January was 51.4 per cent of the 1923-24-25 average, as compared with 46.5 per cent in December, 1936, and 28.8 per cent in January, 1936. A similar index representing the volume of commercial and factory building in January, 1937, was 38.1 per cent, as compared with 39.8 per cent in December, 1936, and 18.5 per cent in January, 1936.

New England's Gain Larger

"Boot and shoe production in New England during January, 1937, is estimated to have been about 25 per cent greater than in December, 1937. This estimated volume for January, 1937, as nearly 25 per cent larger than the production in January a year ago. The final report of production of boots and shoes for 1936, released by the U. S. Department of Commerce, shows a gain in New England of 13.4 per cent over 1935. A gain of 8.3 per cent was reported for the entire country.

"During January, 1937, sales figures were received from 761 retail establishments in Massachusetts. Of the total number, 490 reported an increase, 243 reported a decrease, and 28 reported no change, as compared with January, 1936.

"The total sales volume in January, 1937, was $18,749,950, an amount 7.2 per cent greater than the $17,487,620 aggregate reported for January, 1936. Increases occurred in each of the major classifications with the exception of the coal group, in which a decrease of 14 per cent took place. Sales in the furniture group gained 25 per cent and sales in the lumber group increased 38 per cent."

Steel Activity Best Since October, 1929

By the Associated Press

New York

Blast furnaces are now belching forth smoke and flame and turning out molten steel to be poured into ingots at a rate last seen in October, 1929, the month of the big stock market crash, it was revealed.

The American Iron & Steel Institute estimated out-turn of the industry this week at 85.8 per cent of capacity. A week ago the rate was 82.5 per cent and a year ago 53.5 per cent.

Industrial and armaments demand, sustaining force of the rise in production in recent months, has been augmented by a rush of users to order for future requirements in expectation of higher prices for the second quarter which may be announced shortly, trade circles said.

Paramount Pays Back Dividends; Quarter's Net About $3,700,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—By declaring a back dividend of 60 cents and a quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the second preferred stock the Paramount Pictures, Inc., acted in clearing up all preferred dividend arrears. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share was also declared on the first preferred stock on which accumulations were paid up at the end of 1936.

Consolidated earnings as estimated were $3,700,000 for the three months ended on Jan. 2, after all charges, taxes and reserves, such reserves being considered sufficient to cover any unascertained taxes on undistributed earnings. The earnings are also after applying the final $200,000 of the special inventory reserve set up late in 1935, and include $600,000 of non-recurring income.

After deducting $412,000 of dividends accrued for the fourth quarter on outstanding preferred shares, a balance of $1.72 a share is estimated for 1,907,179 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the quarter. Since then, conversion of preferred stocks accomplished has resulted in a capital structure as of Feb. 24, comprising 165,465 first-preferred shares, 643,661 second-preferred shares and 2,219,908 common shares.

Standard Oil Group Cash Dividends Up 28 P. C. in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Cash dividend payments by the companies of the Standard Oil group the first quarter of 1937 were estimated at $25,455,370, compared with $19,872,088 in the same quarter of 1936, an increase of approximately 28 per cent.

Ten members of the group, or about half of those normally making payments in the first quarter, are paying more in dividends now than in the similar period of last year. The major part of the increase, however, is accounted for by the larger payments being made by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and Humble Oil & Refining Company.

Other companies making larger distributions now than at this time last year are Union Tank Car Company, South Penn Oil Company, Buckeye Pipe Line, Northern Pipe Line and Southern Pipe Line, while Standard Oil Company of Ohio and Standard Oil Company of Nebraska, which paid no dividends in the March quarter last year, have since resumed payments.

Danish Economic Position in 1936 Has Improvement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—During the year 1936 the Danish krone maintained a constant value toward sterling and also toward the other Scandinavian countries. The fluctuations to which the sterling rate was exposed in the course of the year naturally found expression in the Copenhagen dollar quotation.

This means that in January, the whole of the summer and the early part of the autumn, the krone improved in relation to the dollar, but conversely, the krone rate fell somewhat after the devaluation of the former gold values.

Up to September there was little fluctuation but the devaluation from the gold bloc countries resulted in entirely new rates on the Copenhagen currency records, and the krone fell about 3½ per cent in relation to the dollar.

Price Stability Evident

In the bond market there was a pronounced stability in respect to prices and not until October was there a slight fall, averaging about one-half point. The reasons given for this stability are (1) access to new material proper, through new credit and second mortgage bonds; (2) the National Bank of Denmark adapting its purchases and sale of bonds to the varying power of absorption of the market, so that the bank was able to realize, during the first six months, some 23,000,000 kr. ($5,111,111) of its bond stock without disturbing the price level, and later similar bonds were realized. At the close of the year, on account of the higher bank rate—raised from 3½ to 4 per cent—several securities dropped one or two points and the market became less stable.

Three public loans were placed on the Danish market in 1936, and in all three cases the question concerned a renewal of loans raised earlier. Through an act passed in April, 1936, relative to the taking up and conversion of government loans, the Minister of Finance accepted early in September a loan offered by a bank consortium headed by the National Bank of Denmark. In addition to these the Government took up in the beginning of May two government loans in Sweden, aggregating 40,000,000 Swedish krone ($20,512,820).

In June the Associated Danish Provincial Municipalities succeeded in having their sterling loan, which was originally £2,000,000 taken up in 1922 in Hambros Bank, London, converted from 5 to 4 per cent. This new loan, which amounted to £1,900,000 with a period of currency of 22½ years, was issued at the beginning of July in London, at a rate of 99 and was immediately oversubscribed.

Financial Status Improves

Two very important questions have been settled in 1936 in the Danish banking world: (1) the conversion of the old "National Bank" from a private joint stock bank into a new autonomous institution under the name "The National Bank of Denmark." (2) The sale to private shareholders of government shares in the Country Bank (Landmandsbank). This was only a part sale, the Government restricting the sale of shares to 12,500,000 kr. of its total holding of 50,000,000 kr., so at the end of the year the Government still holds 37,500,000 kr. of these shares.

The question of the conversion of the issue bank to a new autonomous institution was settled by act in April, with the accompanying agreement on April 25, and the National Bank of Denmark began its activities on May 28, the first balance sheet being issued at the end of June.

Taken as a whole, the financial condition of Denmark is considered to be more favorable than in the previous year.

Financial Briefs

The 1937 edition of the Directory of Mutual Savings Banks, published by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, is off the press. Every mutual institution in the country is listed, together with the date of incorporation, amount of assets, deposits, number of depositors, surplus, interest date, date of grace, amount of interest paid, and names of officers.

A 50 per cent increase in unit sales of electric ranges this year, over 1936, was forecast by electrical manufacturers specializing in such equipment. If sales programs are successful, the industry will sell close to 500,000 ranges during the year. Reduced prices for electric current for cooking, and lower unit costs of ranges, are major considerations in manufacturers' forecasts.

A contract to install the world's largest refrigerating plant for air-conditioning purposes, in the new Capitol power-plant building in Washington, has just been booked by the York Ice Machinery Corporation, according to S. E. Lauer, vice-president. The plant will supply 11,500,000 gallons of chilled water daily to a mile of underground pipe line in the Capitol, and will require 6000 horsepower for its operation.

A new convenience for all shippers and receivers of goods makes its bow to American industry—the Co-ordinated Rate Guide, published by Consolidated Guide Corporation, and printed by the Cuneo Press, both of Chicago. Bound in heavy boards, this new kind of guide has 1350 pages most of which contain 3850 rates totaling millions of rate quotations.

G. J. Cramer & Co., New York, have ready for distribution their Bank and Insurance Stock Guide, which contains a comparison of 57 bank stocks and 69 insurance stocks.

The New York Stock Exchange, in its February bulletin, reported the total market value of all common stocks listed on the exchange advanced 29.4 per cent last year. But it notes the rise was not uniform since 120 declines were registered while 563 of the more active issues advanced.

In proportion of staple cotton produced, South Carolina continues to lead states east of the Mississippi, reports Harry A. White of the State Experiment station at Clemson. Ninety-four per cent of the 706,300 bales of cotton ginned in the State by last December 1 was 15-16 of an inch or longer in staple and 69 per cent graded white middling, the report pointed out. A preponderance of 1 1-32 inch cotton was reported in the State during the season, 52 per cent, as compared with 36 per cent the preceding corresponding period.

American sugar producers paying American wages can produce standard sugar at as low, and in many instances at lower costs than the so-called "off-shore" areas, such as Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Rico and Cuba, where not only living conditions but wages are much lower than paid by United States sugar producers.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 13
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

We are pleased to announce that
Mr. John F. Doyle
Is now a member of our firm.
PROCTOR, COOK & CO.
Members
New York and Boston Stock Exchanges
New York Curb Exchange (Associate)
50 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON
BROOKLINE — BROCKTON — LOWELL

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Today's sales (est.) 2,700,000
Previous day 1,661,560
1937 vol. to date 112,792,896
1936 vol. to date 122,769,797

Buyers Scramble For Steel Stocks In General Rise

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Steels set the pace in a sharp stock market advance today as chances of staving off a strike in this industry were strengthened through the raising of wages and shortening of hours by leading producers.

Led by U. S. Steel, which leaped across 118 to a new post-depression peak, favored issues pushed up 1 to 5 points.

Profit selling was encountered after a fast opening that put the ticker tape behind. After falling back from their tops, fresh support arrived and, near the final hour, quotations were at their best of the day. Transfers were around 2,400,000 shares.

Chrysler forged to the front on hopes tomorrow's conference between officials and union heads would result in a peaceful settlement of questions at issue. General Motors also developed a following.

Bethlehem ran neck - and - neck with "Big Steel." Prominent on the upside also were Republic, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Steel Foundries, Gulf States Steel, National and Otis Steel.

Rail liens moved forward in the bond market today while U. S. Government obligations slackened a little.

Carriers in demand at modest advances were Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 1½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Great Northern 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Southern Railway 4s. Chesapeake Corp. 5s were up about 2.

In the industrial sector convertible issues a point or so improved were Pure Oil 4¼s, Studebaker 6s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

Down fractionally were Alleghany 5s, Goodyear 5s, Great Northern 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

U. S. Treasury loans off about 1-32 to 4-32s of a point were the 2¾s of 1949 and 1951, the 3⅜s of 1947 and the 3¼s of 1952. The 2¾s of 1953 improved slightly.

South American obligations moved up a little in the foreign division as others held steady and quiet.

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Although a few specialties swung irregularly in the Curb market today, most issues moved quietly within a narrow range.

Thew Shovel climbed about 5 and gains of 2 to 3 points or so were made by Safety Car, Royal Typewriter and Youngstown Steel Door.

Down a point or more were Chicago Flexible Shaft, Newmont Mining and Montana-Dakota Utilities.

Modest improvement in Electric Bond & Share, McWilliams Dredging, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Sunshine Mining contrasted with small losses in United Wallpaper, Lake Shore Mines and Arkansas Natural Gas "A."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Trading in today's stock market continued on a small scale at steady prices. Transatlantic securities were firm, especially United States Steel. Rubber and oil shares advanced in price while home rails and the mining group declined.

Paris—The Bourse closed with a heavy tone, although international issues moved higher.

Liverpool—Wheat futures lost all its ½d early advance on forecasts of rains in Kansas and easier Winnipeg prices, closing ½d to ⅝d lower. The market was higher earlier in the day on German buying of Argentine and Australian wheat. Cotton futures closed 1 point higher to 4 lower.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
South Penn Oil	22½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Van deKamp's Holland Dutch Bak, Inc.	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 5
Increased				
Grit-Amer Assur	$1.50	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Helene's (Wm) Sons	50c	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Ivy Corp of Phila.	$1	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Van deKamp's Holland Dutch Bak, Inc.	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 5
Irregular				
Shannon Mills	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Accumulated				
American Tissue Mills 7% pf	$1.75		Apr. 15	Mar. 1
Bahn Wire Box. A	$1.50		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bond-Hydro El Pw Co 7% pf	$1.75		Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Brown's 7% pf	$1.75		Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Cities Serv Groc 7% pf	$1.75		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Commonwealth Coal 6% pf	$2		Mar. 10	Mar. 8
Durham Hosiery Mills Class A	$1.50		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Eastern Rolling Mill	30c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Fleetwood Creek Coal	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Fruehauf Trailer (Detroit)	$1	M	Feb. 25	Feb. 20
Gen. Investment Corp. Ltd.	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gray Iron Prod.	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Co	$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Coca-Cola Co.	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
East S S Lines pf	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Hamilton Mfg 6% pf	15c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Indicott-John Corp	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Helene's (Wm) Sons pf	$1.18¾	Q	Apr. 26	Apr. 20
Hodchaux Sugar, A	$1		Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Insurance Cons Publications 7% pf	43¾c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Jussman-Ligonier Co 5½% conv pf	68¾c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Kendall Accept Corp. 6% cv pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Lit Nickel of Can. Ltd.				
pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 1
Do (35)7% pf	87½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 1
Lone Star Cons of R I				
$6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Massey Cent Pwr & L 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Moore & Taylor	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Murray Co.	25c		Apr. 10	Mar. 20
Nat'l Grocers, Ltd, pf	$1.75		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Newark Corp	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Penn Pwr & Lt Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Phoenix Securities Corp	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
$3 conv Ser A pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ray-O-Vac Co 8% pf	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Reliance Elec & Eng Co	25c		Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Ritter Dental Mfg Co	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Rochester Gas & El 7% pf	43¾c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Rolls-Royce, Ltd.	5c		Apr. 26	Mar. 26
Ruppert (Jacob)	68¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Safeway Stores 6% pf	15c		Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Schenley Distillers	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Scranton Elec 6% pf	43¾c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Servel Corp.	$2		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Simmons Co	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Solvay Am 4½% 1st pf	$2.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Southern Pipe Line	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Standard Brands (.80)	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Stanley Works (The)	40c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Do 6% pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 15	May 1
Sunray Oil Corp	5c		Apr. 26	Mar. 26
Do pf	68¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Texas Oil & Land	15c		Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Thatcher Mfg Co	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Thomson Elec Weld Co	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Tide Water Assoc Oil	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Tri-Continental Wts	43¾c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Tri-Utilities Corp	$1	M	Feb. 25	Feb. 20
Union Oil Co	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
United Chicago Real Estate	$1.50	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
United Elec Coal Cos	50c		Mar. 31	Mar. 15
United Gas Corp.	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Universal Pictures 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Utah Pwr & Lt 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Vadsco Sales Corp	10c		Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Van Raalte Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Vick Chemical	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Virginian Ry pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wahash Ry 4½% pf A	$2.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Waldorf Sys	30c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Walgreen Co	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Walworth Co	50c		Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Ward Baking A	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ward Baking B	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Warner Pictures	15c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Warner Pictures 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Warner-Quinlan Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Warren Bros	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Warren Bros cv pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Warren F & P (.40)	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Waukesha Mot (.10)	2½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Webster Eisen	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Weis O & S (.15a)	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wesson O & S pf (4)	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
West Maple	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
West Va Pulp & Paper	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wheeling Steel	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wheeling Steel 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
White Motor	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
White Rk M Sp (1.40)	35c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
White Sew Mach	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
White Sew M pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wilcox O & G	10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wilson & Co (1½)	15c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wilson & Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wilson $6 pf (6)	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Woolworth (2.40)	60c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Worth P & M	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wor P & M pf B	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wrigley Jr (3a)	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Yale & Towne (.60a)	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Yell Trk & C	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Young Sd&W (3)	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Youngst Sh & T	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Young S&T pf (5½)	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Zenith Radio (½g)	12½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Zonite Prod	10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54¼	54¼	Abbott Lab (1.20a)	4	54¾	54¼	54¾	+ ½
80½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	4	77	77	77	
19½	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	17	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
28⅝	25	Adams-Millis (2)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
36	32½	Addressograph (1)	*1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ¼
4⅜	3¼	Advance Rume	21	3⅛	3	3⅛	
80¼	73¼	Air Reduc (1a)	7	74	73¾	73¾	— ⅜
5¼	4	Air-Way El Ap	18	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15¾	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	17	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Alleghany	37	5	4¾	4¾	
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	3	57	56	57	Mar 1
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	57⅝	57	57½	+1
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	6	57	56	56½	Mar 1
52⅛	41½	Alleg pr pf	3	49½	49¼	49½	
41½	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	61	41¾	41	41⅝	+ ⅛
242	225	Al Chem & D (6)	4	235	235	235	
33⅛	28½	Allied Mills (½g)	6	29	28¾	29	+ ⅜
20⅜	16½	Allied Strs (.20g)	141	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	1	84	84	84	
83½	71½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½a)	28	73½	71¾	73	— ½
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Mar 1
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	42	41¾	42	— ¼
114	101	Amerada (2)	3	109¾	109	109¾	Mar 1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (4e)	5	91½	90	91½	+1
41⅜	31	Am Bk Note (1.40e)	5	33½	33	33½	+ ½
80¾	69	Am Brake Sh (2a)	9	75	74¾	74¾	— ¼
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	15	107½	106	107½	+1⅞
174	161	Am Can pf (7)	2	161	161	161	Mar 1
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	7	67½	65¾	67	+1½
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Mar 1
87⅜	72	Am Chain & C (4e)	10	85	84	85	+ ½
115¼	100	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	Feb 25
23	13⅝	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	Feb 27
29⅜	26⅜	Am Colortype	106	23¼	21⅞	23	+1⅛
33⅝	29¼	Am Com Alc (½e)	9	27½	27½	27¼	— ¼
13½	8⅛	Am Cyns Sug (½g)	9	31⅜	31	31½	+ ⅛
17	13	Am Encaus Til	17	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	7¼	Am Europ	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb 26
68⅞	49	Am & For Pow	73	12½	11¾	12¾	+ ⅜
68⅞	58⅛	Am & F P $6 pf	2	63⅝	63½	63⅝	Mar 1
38½	20¼	Am & F P $7 pf	5	34⅛	33½	34	— ⅛
21	18	Am & F P 2d pf	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
9¼	6½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	6	8	7¾	7¾	
47½	37½	Am Hide & Lea	1	41	41	41	
52	47	Am Hi & L pf (3)	25	51¼	51¼	52¼	+1½
4¼	2½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Mar 1
16⅞	13⅝	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Mar 1
58⅞	43	Am Internat (.40e)	6	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
125	114	Am Loco	9	55	54	54	—1¼
27¼	22¾	Am Loco pf	1	120½	120½	120½	+2½
13⅝	11⅜	Am M & Pdy (¼g)	16	26¾	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
67⅞	50¼	Am M&Met (.30g)	16	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
129½	124	Am Metal	25	65½	64	65	— ¾
16½	11⅞	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
87⅛	74	Am Pow & Lt	75	13½	13	13⅜	+ ¼
72½	63	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	3	75½	75½	75½	
29½	24¾	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	64⅝	64½	64½	— ¼
38¾	33⅛	Am Ra & St S (.60)	132	26¾	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
36	32	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	145	37¾	36¾	37⅜	+1⅛
29	23⅛	Am Safe Raz (2a)	2	34¾	33½	34¾	Mar 1
98⅞	88¼	Am Seating (2½e)	34	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
154	146½	Am Smelt & R (3)	1	28	28	28	
107	105	Am Smelt pf (7)	53	95¼	93½	94	—1
5	3½	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	7	146¾	146¾	146¾	Mar 1
67½	63	Am Smelt rts wi	1	106½	106½	106¼	Feb 26
73¼	59⅛	Am Snuff (3a)	269	47⅜	45⅝	45¾	— ⅛
26½	25	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	27	65¼	65¼	65¼	Feb 26
56⅞	50½	Am Stores (2)	6	68⅛	66	67½	+1
143¾	140	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
25⅞	23¼	Am Stores pf (2)	1	50½	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
187	174¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	140½	140½	140½	+ ½
99	93	Am Tel & Tel (9)	*1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Feb 26
99⅞	94¼	Am Tobacco (5)	34	180⅜	179¼	179⅜	— ⅛
150½	146	Am Tob B (5)	4	93½	93½	93½	Mar 1
20⅛	16½	Am Tob pf (6)	8	95¼	95	95	
29½	25	Am Type Fdrs	1	142	142	142	
107	102	Am W Wks (.20g)	24	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
14⅜	9⅝	Am W W 1pf (6)	42	25½	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
79	64	Am Woolen	1	104	104	104	Feb 26
1¾	1¼	Am Wool pf (1k)	7	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P	6	74½	74⅛	74½	— ¼
20	6⅞	Am Wtg P pf	10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc L & S	4	7¼	7	7	
49⅜	26⅝	Am Zinc L&S pf	147	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	+1½
68⅜	52⅛	Am Zinc pr pf	1	185	18⅜	185	Feb 23
140	120	Anaconda (¼g)	6	69	66	69	+4½
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	140	65½	63⅞	65⅜	+1¾
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	97	95	95	95	Feb 23
37½	30½	Andes Copper	4	22	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	32	32	32	
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (2g)	1	8	8	8	Mar 1
110½	107⅜	Armour Del pf (7)	1	44	44	44	Mar 1
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	2	110½	110½	110½	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	129	13⅜	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
120	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	5	99	98½	99	— ½
69⅜	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	1	103	103	103	+1
16¼	7	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	7	69	68¼	69	+ ¼
17⅜	1⅛	Artloom	•14	16	15⅞	16	
24⅜	19⅛	Assd Dry Gds	3	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	44	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
117	114	Assd DG 2pf (13¼k)	1	100½	100	100¼	Feb 19
57½	50¾	Assd Invest (2a)	2	117	116	117	Mar 1
106	106	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	54½	54½	54½	Feb 27
78½	69¼	Atch T & S F (2e)	1	105	105	105	Feb 23
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	102	78⅝	77½	78½	+1⅛
51¾	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	8	103—	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
27¾	25	Atl G & W I (f)	23	49¾	48½	49½	+1½
44	38⅜	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	1	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Feb 25
35⅞	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	1	40½	40½	40½	Feb 25
116½	112	Atl Refin pf (4)	18	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	114½	114½	114½	Feb 25
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	*25	18⅛	18	18	
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	4	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
18¼	15⅛	Atlas Tack (¼g)	3	80½	80	80½	— ⅛
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	5	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
			82	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	38	8¾	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	9	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	2	113⅛	112⅝	113⅛	+ ⅜
28½	20⅝	Baldwin L pf asd	10	117⅜	111⅞	113⅛	— ⅛
42	33⅜	Balt & Ohio	306	29⅞	28	29⅞	+2⅛
45	41	Balt & Ohio pf	28	41½	40	41¼	+1¼
42½	35⅞	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	43⅛	43⅛	43½	Feb 27
32	25¾	Barber Bros	46	40¾	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅞
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	8	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	71	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	9	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
105	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	105	104¾	104¾	Feb 27
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	5	108½	108½	108½	Feb 25
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	4	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	1	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
23¾	21¼	Benef Ind L (.45g)	47	27½	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	11	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
95⅜	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	10	62¼	61⅝	62	+2½
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	204	98⅛	95	97½	+2⅞
129½	125	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	7	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
69¾	63½	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	127	127	127	+ ¼
38	33	Black & Deck (¼g)	2	63¾	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅜
28½	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.80e)	5	35½	35	35½	+ ⅜
48½	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	29	27	25¾	27	+ ⅜
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	73	49⅜	47⅞	49⅛	+1¾
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	5	47	46¼	47	+1¾
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	16	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
10⅞	8¼	Boston & Me	7	78	77½	77½	+ ¼
4½	3⅛	Botany C M A	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	17	4⅜	3¾	4¼	— ⅜
59½	48	Briggs Mfg (2a)	38	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
47	42½	Briggs & Str (3)	1	54½	53⅜	54¾	— ⅜
8	6⅜	Bristol-My (2.40)	1	49	49	49	— ¼
38½	33¾	Bklyn & Qu T	2	45	44½	44½	Feb 26
53	46⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
102¼	99½	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	4	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	46	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	10	47½	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
53⅜	43⅝	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	2	100½	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	3	46	46	46	— ⅛
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	1	49¼	48½	48½	Feb 26
25⅛	20	Bucyrus-Erie	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
14⅜	12⅛	Budd Mfg	20	13¾	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	244	13¾	12½	13½	+1⅛
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	2	88¼	87¾	87¾	+ ⅜
54¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¾g)	86	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜
65	51	Bulova Watch	2	41½	41	41½	+ ⅞
53⅜	31½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	14	65¼	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅝
11⅜	7⅛	Bush Term	15	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	33	32	32	
9¼	5⅝	Butler Br pf (1½)	91	18¾	17¾	18	+ ⅜
33	27¾	Butte C & Z (.05e)	28	36	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅜
31½	27	Byers Co	19	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
		Byron Jack (¼g)	11	30	29¾	30	+ ¾

—C—

48¼	42½	Calif Pack (¾a)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	274	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15¼	Calumet & H (¼g)	36	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
37⅜	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	10	36¼	35⅜	36¼	+1⅛
32⅞	27⅛	Can D G Ale	86	30⅜	28⅞	29⅝	+1
17⅞	14½	Canadian Pac	34	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
21⅛	17	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	58	58	58	Feb 25
18	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	2	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	7	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
176⅜	138	Case (J I) (4e)	10	165	163	165	+ ⅛
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	20	95¾	94¾	94¾	—1¼
36⅜	26⅝	Celanese (1½e)	137	35¾	34⅝	34⅝	— ¾
112½	106⅛	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	112¾	112½	112⅝	+1½
47⅞	36½	Celotex	10	47⅜	46¾	46¾	+1½
39¼	34	Cent Aguir (1½a)	12	42¾	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
41⅜	37½	Cent RR NJ	45	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
24⅜	17¼	Cent Violeta Sug	3	40¼	38½	38½	—1
12⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Bonds Firm; Second Grade Liens Rise—Curb Market Narrow •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 4¼s 47-52	119.18	119.14	119.18
2 3¼s 43-46	108.7	108.7	108.7
7 4s 44-54	114.8	114.8	114.8
1 3⅜s 46-56	112.27	112.27	112.27
2 3⅜s 40-43 June	106.29	106.29	106.29
1 3⅜s 43-47	108.30	108.30	108.30
1 3⅜s 41-43 Mch	107.28	107.28	107.28
10 3¼s 41	107.23	107.22	107.23
4 3¼s 44-46	108.7	108.6	108.6
8 3¼s 46-49	107.31	107.29	107.29
5 3¼s 49-52	107.30	107.30	107.30
3 3s 46-48	107.3	107.3	107.3
2 3s 51-55	106.23	106.22	106.22
10 2¾s 55-60	104.25	104.22	104.25
4 2¾s 45-47	105.11	105.9	105.11
207 2¾s 48-51	207	104	103.31
67 2¾s 51-54	103.12	103.10	103.10
103 2½s '49-53	101.13	101.10	101.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

30 3s 47	105.2	105.2	105.2
30 3s 49	105.2	105.2	105.2
50 3¼s 64	105.22	105.22	105.22

Home Owners Loan

9 2¾s 49	102.16	102.16	102.16
1 2¼s 42-44	102.11	102.11	102.11

Corporation Bonds

1 Adams Exp 4½ '48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
33 Alleghany 5s '44	101	100½	101
18 Alleghany 5 '49	94	94	94
1 Alleghany 5 '50 sta	107½	97¼	97¼
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	109½	109½	109½
6 Allied strs 4½s '51	100	99¾	99¾
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Am & For P5s2030	83¾	83¼	83¾
3 AmIGChem5½s'49	109½	109½	109½
19 Am T & T 5½s '43	113½	113⅜	113½
29 Am T & T 3¾s '66	100¼	100	100⅛
6 Am T & T cs4½s '39	108¼	108⅛	108¼
26 Am T & T 3¼s '61	100⅜	100	100¼
7 Am T Fdr cv 5½	184	181	184
4 Am WW&E 6s '75	108½	108¼	108¼
6 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	94	93½	93½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Ang C Nitrate deb '67	38⅞	38½	38⅝
10 Ark Pwr Del 4s '56	99½	99	99¼
16 Arm Del 4s '57	99	99	99
3 Arm 4½s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109	109	109
6 AT&SF 4s '95	111½	111¼	111¼
10 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
6 Atl Knox&Cin 4s '55	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	109	109	109
30 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103⅜	103½	103½
12 ACL cl 4s '52	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
44 C Line 4½s '64	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	58	57½	58
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	50⅞	50	50
16 B&O rfg 6s '36	102½	102	102
8 B&O rfg 5s '95	93	93	93
25 B & O 5s '96	91⅞	92	92
7 B & O 5s 2000 D	92	91¾	92
39 B&O cvt 4½s '60	79¼	78¼	79
7 B & O 4s '48	106⅝	106½	106½
6 B&O 5s S W '50	105⅜	105⅜	105½
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	110½	110½	110½
2 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
10 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	125¼	125¼	125½
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104½	104	104½
47 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97½	97¼	97¾
13 Boston&Me 5s '67	89	89	88¾
11 Boston&Me 5s '55	90⅞	90½	90½
24 BotConMills 6½s '42	37½	36¾	37¼
9 BotConM 5½s '34 ct	37⅜	37	37⅜
7 Bkly Edis 3¾s '66	102¼	101¼	101¾
19 Bkly Man R 4½s '66	104¼	101¼	104¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	117	117	117
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104¼	104¼	104½
13 Bruns & West 4s 38	102	102	102
1 Buf R&P 5s 37	101	101	101
12 Buf R&P 4½s 57	91¼	91⅛	91¼
4 Bur C R&No 5s 34	30	30	30
5 Bush Term 5s 55	67¾	67¼	67¼
3 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
1 Can Sou 5s '62	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¼s '56	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅝	123⅜	123⅝
11 Can Pac 5s '44	114⅛	114	114
1 Can Pac 5s '54	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	103½	103½	103½
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
36 Can Pac 4s perp	95¾	95¼	95¾
8 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	20¼	20	20
2 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	34¾	34½	34¾
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	28½	28½	28½
1 Cen Ga Midlands5s '47	21½	21½	21½
2 Cen Ill R & G 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	72	72	72
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	102	101¾	101¾
19 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109½	109¼	109¼
3 Cen R&B N J 5s '87	82⅞	82¾	82¾
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	95¾	95	95
9 Chesap Corp 5s '47	150	105	150
7 C & O 4½s '96 D	99¼	99	99
1 C & Ohio con 5s '39	108	108	108
3 C&O gen 4½s '92	121½	121⅛	121⅛
6 CB &Q gen 4s '58	112¼	112⅛	112¼
116 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	110	110	110
48 Chi & Ei Ill 5s '51	42½	41¾	42
13 Chi&E Ill 5s 51 ct	42	41½	41½
32 Chic Gt West 4s 59	49¼	49¼	49½
48 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	33¾	33	33
98 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	12	11½	12
1 Chi & N W 6½s 36	60½	60½	60½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	35	35	35
1 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	50	50	50
219 Chi & NW cv 4½ '49	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝
2 Chi&NW4½s2037C	35½	35½	35½
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	49¾	49¾	49¾
14 Chi & P W 4½s 52A	23¼	22¾	22¾
5 C R I & P 4s 88	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
18 C R I & P rfg 4s 34	24½	24	24

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
22 CRI&P rfg 4s34 ctf	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
2 CTH&SE inc 5s60	90½	90	90
3 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	109	108⅝	108⅝
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107⅞	107½	107⅞
12 Ch Un Sta 3½s 81	105½	105⅜	105⅜
22 Ch&WInd 4½s 62	102	102	102
12 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103½	105	105
13 Childs Co 5s '43	92½	91⅝	92½
5 Cin U Ter 3½s '71 gtd	106½	106½	106½
19 CCC&StL 5s '63 D	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
4 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	103	103	103
1 Clev U Term 5½s '72	111	111	111
15 Clev U T 5s '73	107¾	107½	107¾
8 Clev U T 4½s '77 C	104½	104¼	104½
5 Col F&I 5s '70	96	95⅞	96
5 Col & So 4½s '80	71½	71½	71½
27 Columb G 5s '52 May	104	103½	104
5 Columbia G 5s 2 1961	104½	104¼	104¼
5 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¾	101⅝	101¾
57 Con Coal Del 5s '60	66	65	66
4 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105½	105¼	105½
24 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103¼	103¼
7 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
32 Con Oil 3½s '51	104½	104¼	104¼
13 Consum Pw 3½s '70	103	102⅞	103
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Container 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Crown Will 6s '51	105	104½	105
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	58½	57⅞	58½
5 Cuba RR 7½s '36	65	64¾	64¾
28 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	94	93⅝	94
1 Del & R G 4½s '36	35½	35¼	35⅜
21 D & R G 4s '36	34½	34⅜	34⅜
21 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	20⅜	20	20
7 D & R G West 5s '78	32¼	31⅞	31⅞
50 D Moin & Ft D 4s'35ct	11¼	11	11¼
6 Detroit Edison 5s '40	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	103	103	103
2 Housatonic 5s '37	83½	83½	83½
44 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	45	44¼	45
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	84	83½	83¾
21 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	35½	34	35½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	107	107	107
11 Ill Cen 4½s'66	78½	78	78
28 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92	91½	92
4 Ill Cen col tr 4s'52	92	92	92
11 Ill Cen col tr 4s'53	78½	78¼	78¼
2 Ill Cen 1st 5s'51	95	95	95
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	108	108	108
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Nor Pac 4s '97	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	77½	76⅝	76⅝
10 Ogden & L Cha 4s'48	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105¾	105	105¾
1 Ontario Trans 5s '45	113	113	113
2 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	112½	112½	112½
1 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	106⅜	106¼	106¼
12 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	104	103¾	103¾
2 Pac G&E 3½s 66	100	100	100
2 Pac Gas&E 4½s '57	107	107	107
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s C 66	103	102⅞	103
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	75	75	75
3 Para Pict 6s 55	100¾	100½	100½
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
11 Penn P&L 4½s 81	106	106	106
2 Penn Co 4s 63	103½	103½	103½
2 Penn RR gen 5s 68	116	116	116
5 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	107¼	107	107
6 Penn RR 4½s 84	106⅞	106¾	106¾
7 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	103¾	103⅝	103⅞
70 Penn RR 3¾s 70	100¼	100	100⅛
400 Penn RR 3¼s 52 wi	106⅛	106	106⅛
3 PeoGL&C Chi5s47	114	114	114
4 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	24½	24½	24½
10 Pere Marq 5s 56	105	105	105
5 Pere Mar 4½s 80	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Pere Marq 4s 56	98	98	98
6 Phila Co 5s '67	106	106	106
2 Phil Elec 4s '71	102¾	102½	102¾
49 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	18½	18	18¼
43 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	38½	37⅞	37⅞
9 Philippine Ry 4s '37	25⅝	25	25¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
3 Mead Corp 4s '45 A	107	107	107
3 MilErRy&L 5s '61B	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1 MilElRy&L 5s '71	104½	104½	104½
9 M & S L con 5s '34 ct	20⅞	19¼	20⅞
3 M & St L rfg 5s '62	7¾	7¾	7¾
19 M & St L 4s '48	8⅝	8	8
17 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	26½	26	26
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	35½	35	35
3 MSP&SSM con 4s '38	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	87½	86¾	87
58 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	77¼	76¾	77⅛
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	79½	79½	79½
12 M-K-T 1st 4s2'90	92¼	91⅝	92¼
59 Mo Pac 5½s '49	17½	17	17¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
37 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	45⅞	45⅞	45⅜
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 C	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	35½	35	35
3 MSP&SSM con 4s '38	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	87½	86¾	87
58 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	77¼	76¾	77⅛
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	79½	79½	79½
12 M-K-T 1st 4s2'90	92¼	91⅝	92¼
59 Mo Pac 5½s '49	17½	17	17¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
37 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	45⅞	45⅞	45⅜
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 C	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
20 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	36¼	35½	36⅛
3 NY O & W gen 4s'55	28	27⅞	28
28 NY Ry inc 6s'35	64	64	64
1 NY Steam 5s '56	107	107	107
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	108⅛	108	108
9 NY W&Bost 4½s'48	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	27½	27½	27½
5 Norf Sou 5s '61A	28½	28½	28½
5 Norf & W 4s '96	117½	117½	117½
8 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104⅛	104¼	104⅛
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '60	104	104	104
2 Nor Ohio 5s '45 ctf	80	80	80
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	108	108	108
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Nor Pac 4s '97	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	77½	76⅝	76⅝
10 Ogden & L Cha 4s'48	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105¾	105	105¾
1 Ontario Trans 5s '45	113	113	113
2 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	112½	112½	112½
1 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	106⅜	106¼	106¼
12 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	104	103¾	103¾
2 Pac G&E 3½s 66	100	100	100
2 Pac Gas&E 4½s '57	107	107	107
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s C 66	103	102⅞	103
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	75	75	75
3 Para Pict 6s 55	100¾	100½	100½
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
11 Penn P&L 4½s 81	106	106	106
2 Penn Co 4s 63	103½	103½	103½
2 Penn RR gen 5s 68	116	116	116
5 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	107¼	107	107
6 Penn RR 4½s 84	106⅞	106¾	106¾
7 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	103¾	103⅝	103⅞
70 Penn RR 3¾s 70	100¼	100	100⅛
400 Penn RR 3¼s 52 wi	106⅛	106	106⅛
3 PeoGL&C Chi5s47	114	114	114
4 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	24½	24½	24½
10 Pere Marq 5s 56	105	105	105
5 Pere Mar 4½s 80	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Pere Marq 4s 56	98	98	98
6 Phila Co 5s '67	106	106	106
2 Phil Elec 4s '71	102¾	102½	102¾
49 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	18½	18	18¼
43 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	38½	37⅞	37⅞
9 Philippine Ry 4s '37	25⅝	25	25¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Readg 4½s '97A	106½	106	106
33 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	102¼	102	102
5 Rem Rand 4½s'56	114⅝	113⅝	113⅝
9 Repub Stl 5½s'54	115	114	115
12 Repub Stl 4½s'61	98¾	98½	98½
201 Repub Stl 4½s'56	105⅝	102½	105⅝
6 Repub Stl 4½s'56	99⅝	99	99
5 Revere C&B 4½s'56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Richfield Oil 6s '44	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Richfld Oil 6s '44A ct	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 R I Ark & La 4½s'34	26	26	26
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	30½	30½	30½
3 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	87	86½	87
1 StLPeo&NW 5s '48	44½	44¼	44½
52 St L S F 4½s '78	32¼	32	32
152 StLSF 4½s'78ctf sta	29	28½	28½
26 StLSF 4s '50 A	34½	34	34½
6 StLSF 4s '50A ct	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝
6 StLSW rfg 5s '90	51	50⅞	51
7 StLSW 1st 4s '89	96½	96½	96½
1 StPM&M 5s '43	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11 SA&A Pass 4s '43	103¼	103	103¼
125 Seab A L con 6s '45	22⅝	22	22⅛
35 Sea A L 5s '45 ct	21⅜	21	21
3 Sea A L adj 5s '49	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
65 Sea A L 4s '50 sta	33½	32¾	33½
14 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	20	19½	19⅝
6 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	18½	18½	18½
9 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	12¾	12½	12½
5 Sea All Fla 6s '35B ct	12¾	12¼	12¼
15 Shar Steel 4½s '51	115⅝	114½	115⅝
41 Shell Un 3½s '51	99⅛	99	99⅛
6 Silesian Am 7s '41	72¾	72½	73½
5 SoconyVacOil 3½s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 So Bell T&T 5s '41	107	107	107
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100½	100½	100½
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	95½	95¾	95¾
26 Sou Pac 4½s '81	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
27 So Pac 4½s '69	94¼	95	95
38 So Pac rfg 4s '55	106	106	105⅝
9 So Pac col tr 4s '49	97¾	97¼	97¼
42 So Pac 3¾s '46	100⅞	100½	100⅞
28 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	99½	99	99
14 South Ry 6½s '56	106½	106	106½
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 South Ry con 5s '94	110	109¾	109¾
13 South Ry gen 4s '56	83¼	83	83¼
8 Sou Ry Mem 5s2'96	105½	105¼	105¼
10 So Ry 4s St L '51	101½	101½	101½
4 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	107	107	107
5 S W Gas & El 4s'60	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Spokane Int 5s '55	38½	38½	38½
1 Staley Mfg 5½s'46	106	106	106
47 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	99⅛	98⅞	99
74 Studebaker 6s cvt '45	153	149	153
1 Swift & Co 3¾ '50	106½	106½	106½
7 Symington Gd '56rww	175	175	175
4 Symington Gd '56xw	124½	124½	124½
2 TennCen 6s '47 105 6-32 105 6-32 106 6-32			
5 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	104½	104½	104½
1 Ten Pow 6s '47A	100	100	100
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	108¾	108¾	108¾
32 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	121	121	121
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	106	105⅞	106
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
18 Third Ave adj 5s'60 C	40	39⅞	39⅞
9 Third Ave 4s '60 D	70¾	69¾	70
7 Third Ave 4s '60 ctf	119¾	119¾	119¾
13 Union Oil Cal 5s '42	113	113	113
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 S	114	114	114
10 Un Pac 3½s 70 T	98¼	98	98¼
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	98½	98¼	98½
32 Unit Drug 5s AX	102¾	102	102¾
8 Un Rys 6s 74 A	24½	24	24⅜
11 US Pipe&Fdry3½s'46	160	158	160
7 US Rub 5s '47	106⅛	106	106⅛
23 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	105	104⅞	105
22 Utah P&L 5s '44	105⅝	105½	105⅝
3 Utah P&L 5½s '47	63	63	63
6 Utah P&L 5s '54	63¼	63	62
14 Util P&L 5s '59	61⅞	61⅝	62
5 VanadiumCor 5s '41	106½	105½	106½
5 VerCPac 4½s asd'34	4½	4½	4½
10 VertientSug 7s'42 ct	30¾	30¾	30¾
7 VaEl & Pow 4s '55A	108¾	108¼	108¼
79 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104¼	104	104
2 Wabash rf 5½s'75	42	42	42
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Wabash 2d 5s '39	97½	97½	97¼
5 Wabash 5s '76B	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Walwrth 6s '55	96½	96½	96½
9 Walwrth 5s '56	86½	86½	86¾
4 Warner Bros 6s '39	98½	98	98
6 Warner Quinl 6s '39	53	52⅝	53
15 West Pen P 3½s '66	106	105½	106
19 West Md 4s '52	103¾	103	103
20 West Pac 5s '56 asd	38	38	38
3 Weste Un 5s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Western Un 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 Western Un 4½s '50	107½	107½	107½
13 Western Un 5s '60	107	107	107
1 West Shore 4s 2361	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 West Shore 4s'92 reg	92	92	92
4 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	101⅞	101¾	101¾
12 Wick-Sp 1st 7s 35 ct	41½	40½	41½
127 Wick-Sp cvt 7s 35 ct	41¾	40	41¾
2 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	49	48½	48½
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	100	100	100
2 Youngst S&T 5s '48	102½	102½	102½
176 Youngst S&T 3½s '61	137¾	135½	137¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
25 Akershus 5s '63	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
2 Antioquia 5s '45 B	16	16	16
3 Antioquia 7s '45 C	16	16	16
6 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	14	14	14
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
13 Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100¼	100½
18 Argentine 4½s '71	100	99½	100
22 Argentine 6s '57 A	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
8 Argentine 6s '58 B	101	101	101
3 Arg 6s sf '50 Jun	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Arg 6s sf 50 Dec	102	101⅞	102
1 Arg 6s 1960 May	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	102¼	102¼	102½
1 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	101⅞	101¾	101¾
1 Arg 6s 1961 May	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 Argentine 5½s '62	101½	101½	101½
6 Australia 5s '55	106	106	106
5 Australia 5s '57	106	106	106
35 Australia 4½s '56	101	101	101
20 Austria 7s '57	102	102	102
23 Belgium 6½s '49	108¾	108¾	108¾
23 Belgium 6s '55	107	107	107
5 Berlin City 6½s '50	25	25	25
1 Berl City El 6½s '51	25½	25½	25
3 Berl City El 6½s '59	25	25	25
7 Brazil 8s '26-57	46⅞	46¼	46¼
20 Brazil 6½s '27-57	46½	45½	45½
7 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	45½	45¼	45½
3 Breda, Ernes 7s '54	80¼	80	80¼
1 Brisbane 5s '57	101	101	101
2 Buen A 3s '84	60¾	60¾	60¾
7 Buen A 4½s'77	80	79½	80
3 Buen A4½s'41Aug'78	80	80	80
1 Buen A 4½s64¾s'78	83	83	83
8 Bulgaria 7½s'68	26⅝	26	26⅝
6 Canada 5s '52	112	112	112
5 Bulgaria 7s'67	24¼	24¼	24⅝
16 Canada 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
51 Canada 3¼s '61	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Chile Mt Bk6¾s'61	20	19½	20
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	20	19½	20
8 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	20	19½	20
6 Chile Mtg Bk 6s62	20	19½	20
35 Chile 7s '42	25	24¾	25
25 Chile 6s '60	23½	23

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A Symphony From Soviet Russia

By L. A. Sloper

The Boston Symphony Orchestra played a Soviet symphony (Feb. 26-27) as part of its seventeenth program. The police did not interfere. There was no rioting among the subscribers. There were no fist fights, catcalls or even hisses. Indeed there was warm applause, approaching an ovation, from the two audiences.

The symphony was that of Yuri Shaporin, in C minor, for chorus and orchestra. The Friday performance was the first in America. The chorus was that of the Cecilia Society, trained by Arthur Fiedler. The conductor was Richard Burgin, replacing Dr. Koussevitzky for the week.

How are we to account for this cordial welcome by a conservative audience to music by a composer who seems to be currently enjoying the favor of the Russian Government? Unsympathetic observers might point to the rather noisy conclusion of the last movement. Let us repudiate such a suggestion, and assume that the hearers discovered musical values in this composition.

Others might attribute the success of the symphony to its musical conservatism. The learned Nicolas Slonimsky has said that there is nothing in this symphony that could not have been written 50 years ago. Surely that is an exaggeration—unless in the sense that anything written today might have been written half a century ago, except that it wasn't. It is true that harmonically the symphony presents no problems; but who, in 1887, was setting down such rhythmic patterns as these? Stravinsky was then in his fifth year.

* * *

The danger is that Shaporin's symphony may be underestimated, after the first warmth of response has worn off. On the one hand it must face the accusation of conservatism; on the other, the complaint that music written to suit the requirements of a political faith cannot be art. Let us examine these complaints in the light of the music.

Note first how uncomfortable the proponents of these two protests must feel in one another's company—the enemies of conservatism and the enemies of the United Socialist Soviet Republics. But let that pass.

Now the theory that political opinions are necessarily fatal to art is more plausible than logical. Was there not a symphony written once in honor of Napoleon? Is there not still in active existence a tetralogy of music dramas which are at least susceptible of the Shavian revolutionary analysis, and whose composer was expelled from Germany for conspiring to overthrow by force and violence the established government of Saxony? And have not the "Eroica" Symphony and the "Ring" good standing with music lovers?

The question is, not what are the political opinions of the composer, but what has he accomplished, because or in spite of his opinions, or without regard to them, in the way of creative art? Therefore, let us look at Shaporin's symphony as music, with due regard for the "program" which he has given it, but with no regard for our personal response to that program.

* * *

It has been alleged that this music is too conservative. Will this allegation bear examination? What are conservatism and radicalism in music? The use, we may say briefly, of established or of novel devices. But we must not emphasize too much the importance of devices. It is surprising how many "modernisms" are to be found in Haydn, in the sixteenth-century madrigalists and even, the scholars say, in the music of the ancients. The important thing is not whether a composer has got hold of a new trick, but whether he has suited his means to an artistic end. Consequently, we must be on our guard not to be deceived, either into believing a piece of music good or original because it startles us, or into dismissing it as unimportant because we are already accustomed to its language. We do not believe a speaker more readily because he shouts at us, nor do we refuse to heed a new book because it is written in standard English.

Shaporin's symphony is very Russian, but it is also individual. Its most unusual feature is its employment of a wordless chorus in three of the movements, for the purpose, as Basil Maine has pointed out, of extending the tonal range as well as of providing an atmospheric background at times.

The usual four movements bear labels—"Legend," "Dance," "Lullaby" and "Campaign"—and the composer has told Mr. Slonimsky that they are intended to depict, respectively, the past, with its revolutionary grumblings; the rhythmic power of the Russian people; the feminine element and the thought that the revolution is an ever-moving process (March).

It will be seen that this is readily translatable as a musical history of revolution. In relating it, Shaporin has made good use of themes of folk character, of instrumental and vocal color and of powerful rhythms. Moreover, his workmanship is for the most part expert and concise. His line of descent is from Tchaikovsky rather than from Rimsky-Korsakoff, although he studied with a pupil of Rimsky's; and he has made effective use of the Stravinskyan rhythmical vocabulary. But he is spiritually closer to Moussorgsky than to any of these. He seems at times in this symphony to be speaking with the voice of the Russian people. At the close, where he summons all his forces for a proclamation of the success of the revolution, he is least successful. But he is an important talent.

'Rossini in Naples'

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

The Staatsoper has given an amusing if not particularly important première. "Rossini in Naples," written by Bernhard Paumgartner, director of the Salzburg Mozarteum, is partly opera, partly musical comedy and very much operetta. In any case it is an effective stage piece. In conjunction with his own conceptions Paumgartner has ingeniously made use of unfamiliar music by Rossini, written at the period when the master had retired from his stage activities. There are arias, songs and piano pieces, many of which are faithfully transcribed, while those used in the ensemble and other parts are treated with greater freedom.

These melodies deserve to be known. They are brilliantly orchestrated by Paumgartner and effectively adapted for the voice. "Rossini in Naples" is therefore, as may be expected from the title, a work particularly suitable for the voice. In his own additions Paumgartner has successfully caught Rossini's style. If, in spite of this, a divergence is apparent in some of the passages, the public is far too taken up with the proceedings on the stage to be disturbed by it.

* * *

The libretto draws on Stendhal's "Vie de Rossini" and on other more or less authentic historical novels. It is cast in the mold of the old opera buffa and relies more on comic situations and ingenuity of plot than on the skillful construction of action. The characters of the piece are taken from life. Besides Rossini, there are his second wife; the singer, Angela Colbrand, and the famous theatrical manager, Domenico Barbaja, who controlled at the same time the Teatro San Carlo in Naples, the Hofoper in Vienna and the Opera in Rome. With his company of singers he gave guest performances sometimes here, sometimes there, and that without the aid of telephone, airplane, telegraph, motor car or rail.

Alfred Jerger sang and played this masterful figure with a superb sense of comedy. The character of Rossini was taken by Richard Tauber who, as usual, sang wonderfully but turned the part into an operetta role. A brilliant ensemble with Ella Flesch as the singer Colbrand, Leo Krips as conductor and Lothar Wallerstein as producer ensured the première a big public success.

In honor of the birthday of Wilhelm Kienzl, the venerable composer of "Evangelimann," Weingartner conducted "Don Quichote," an opera Kienzl wrote many years ago but has recently revised. No happier lot, however, awaited the work on this occasion. Having fulfilled the purpose of celebrating his anniversary it has once more disappeared from the repertory.

* * *

Bruno Walter, artistic advisor to the managerial committee, is making only a short stay in Vienna. But whenever he appears at the desk the performances immediately attain a higher level. Yet one would like to hear something new from him. However delightful it may be to hear him conduct "Tristan," a revival of Donizetti's charming opera, "Don Pasquale," or the annual performance of "Fledermaus," it should occasionally, be possible to hear some work at the Opera that is more representative of our times.

The most important recent orchestral event was a performance of Mahler's Fifth Symphony by the Philharmonic under Bruno Walter. This symphony does not wholly reveal itself at one hearing. The contrasts in pathos and despair, hope, joy and exuberance, and the quiet meditativeness of the Adagietto, can be understood only when one is really familiar with the music. Then one listens to it as if it were an enthralling novel.

"Landscape No. 3," by John J. Szynalik, Awarded the Clyde M. Carr Prize of $100 at the Forty-first Annual Exhibition by Artists of Chicago and Vicinity

Annual Show of Chicago Artists

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

Frankness compels one to admit that there have been better shows of the work of the artists of Chicago and vicinity than the one which closes at the Art Institute on March 7. The reason, however, does not seem to be any lack of technical ability, for the majority of the exhibitors have attained at least a fair degree of that and some are accomplished craftsmen. There are some handsome picture on the walls, but the majority of the work is dull and lifeless. There is too large a proportion of routine work.

Yet it would be hardly fair to estimate the standard of professional Chicago artists by the work here shown, for, as in all exhibitions, the jury has to judge only such work as has been submitted, and it is safe to assume that a good deal of it has been done by amateurs with a certain amount of flair, who would never have thought of appearing on the concert stage if their musical equipment had been as meager.

This, however, is the case in all local exhibitions. People send in work as a sporting proposition and sometimes it gets by a too indulgent jury. Why is it that the opinion prevails that using paint as a medium of expression can ennoble a mediocre theme? We are bored when we read stupid books, no matter how accurately they may be written from the standpoint of grammar, and the fact that a picture is technically competent is little reason for preserving it from oblivion if it has no other, deeper values.

Too many of the artists here represented have been content to paint anything that came along, and some few appear to defy anything to interest them. How can one communicate a thrill one does not feel? And why should the public invest its money in things it does not like? This is a problem that artists would do well to ponder. The great painters of all time have been keenly alive to the response of the public. The few conspicuous exceptions do not alter the rule.

* * *

Yet one can find pictures here that well repay contemplation. They are more than routine performances, and show a real interest in the subject and a true joy in workmanship. This is the ideal combination. Among them we may mention a finely carved torso in cherry wood by Carl Hallsthammar; a sensitive though academic portrait of the artist's wife by Louis Grell; an unpretentious head of a negro girl, very quiet against a somberly colorful background, by Elton Krafft; an impressionistic view from a balcony, very handsome in color and well organized, by A. Kenneth Ness; a winter morning in city streets, full of quiet and unobtrusive romanticism, by Tunis Ponsen; a Paris street by Alma Wells; a dramatic composition, rather too meticulous in handling for some, but pleasing nevertheless, of a Mexican Rancho Grande, by Charles P. Kilgore; an interesting portrait of her daughter by Ruth Van Sickle Ford; a night view of a stolid "Tea House" under electric spotlight, by Lloyd H. Cowan, which has subtle qualities of color under a general effect of monochrome, and a fine head by William Stirling Dickinson.

* * *

Pictures which are not so accomplished technically, yet have interest, are "Daguerreotype Dandes," by Tressa Emerson Benson, awarded the Armstrong prize of $300, excellent in characterization, but rather crude in color; and a portrait by Gertrude Abercrombie, interesting in mood and color but rather halting in draftsmanship.

Among the prizes the red cherry torso above mentioned received the highest award, the Logan Art Institute medal and an honorarium of $500. The Brower Prize of $300 was given to Pauline Palmer for a colorful distant view of Provincetown. Charles A. Wilimovsky received the Clusmann prize of $200 for a Mexican Coast scene, and Harry Mintz the Eisendrath prize of $100 for "Girl Reading." The Municipal Art League Prize of $100 went to Paul Trebilcock for a portrait head, and the Clyde M. Carr Prize of $100 to John J. Szynalik for "Landscape No. 3."

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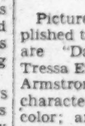

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Mme. Cigna as Norma

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Gina Cigna continues to be the most discussed artist at the Metropolitan Opera House. Though now an Italian citizen, Mme. Cigna, it seems, is a native of France, her father being French, her mother Italian; and before taking up singing she studied piano at the Paris Conservatoire. It is easy to understand, then, certain French characteristics in her work and a musicianship that is not only natural but cultivated. Unfortunately, during her brief first season in this country, which is now ending, she has been sadly overdriven, between her operatic duties and her concert engagements, and much of the time she has not done herself justice.

Such was the case at the revival of "Norma" on the afternoon of Feb. 20. A revival of Bellini's opera had been planned for last winter—first with Kirsten Flagstad as the Druidess, then with Dusolina Giannini—but it was found impracticable. Naturally when one was re-announced for this season with Mme. Cigna to do a role in which she has appeared nearly 200 times in Europe expectation ran high. As a matter of fact, disappointment was only relative. Much that was truly magnificent measurably redeemed the inequalities of the first three acts (as the Metropolitan redivides the score), and in the last act Mme. Cigna, who has a way in last acts of surpassing her previous efforts, rose to something very like sublimity.

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In other respects the revival had signal merits. As Adalgisa, Bruna Castagna satisfied both eye and ear. The dignity and artistic poise of Giovanni Martinelli's singing and acting as Pollione saved the unheroic proconsul from seeming merely selfish and fickle. Ezio Pinza, who had taken part in earlier Metropolitan performances of "Norma," provided a majestic Oroveso. A great deal of the vitality of the presentation emanated from the dynamic baton of that accomplished musician Ettore Panizza.

On Feb. 22 "Siegfried" took its turn in the Metropolitan's matinée Wagner series. This was the annual performance of that heroic idyl of forest and mountain without a single cut, and devotees of the incomparable last act rejoiced once more in the opportunity to listen to the gradual unfoldment of the scene between Siegfried and Brünnhilde in uninterrupted integrity. Kirsten Flagstad's impersonation of Wotan's awakened daughter was an achievement that she may well look on with pride—a decidedly evener performance than she had given of the part when first she assumed it here in January. Still, I, for one, prefer less of the melting mood when the one-time goddess dwells upon her lost divinity.

* * *

Vocally Mme. Flagstad appeared to be another soprano who has been driven very hard. Her opening measures were metallic and unsteady, and her tones did not come into something like their own till the lyric utterance of the "Ewig war ich." This was delivered well, though Mme. Flagstad's equipment seems to be innocent of a trill. The brilliant utterances of the last part of the scene were in their turn brilliantly done, though, wisely no doubt, there was no attempt at a high C at the end.

The astonishing achievement of the act, however, was the singing of Lauritz Melchior. His great voice sounded absolutely fresh, in spite of all it had had to encompass in Acts I and II, and his mastery of it was complete. Furthermore, he has studied Siegfried's lines with such indefatigable patience and care that every nuance, every accent of word and music is in his control. One listened to him on this occasion in amazement and thanksgiving.

Unfortunately the great scene between the Wanderer and Erda that opens the act suffered from the obvious vocal limitations of Friedrich Schorr and the inability of Karin Branzell to express a modicum of the significance of Erda's Orphic speeches.

Novelty in the operatic picture has been furnished these days by "Garrick," a world première in the auditorium of the Juilliard School of Music on the evening of Feb. 24. Albert Stoessel, head of the opera and orchestra departments of the school, is the composer and himself conducted. The libretto (in English, naturally) is by Robert A. Simon, who posits a romance between Garrick and Peg Woffington, which is upset by Garrick's infatuation with a "charming unknown." This fair damsel, one Julia Paulding, returns the actor's affection, but alas, Garrick's close friend Harry Marchmont, without Garrick's knowledge, is seriously in love with Julia! Everything, however, ends happily, after merry-making, quarreling, a duel, a scene of disenchantment for Julia staged at home by Garrick, and some graceful dances of the period.

Mr. Stoessel in his skillfully orchestrated score shows unmistakably the influence of "Der Rosenkavalier," and Stravinsky and Ravel, as well as Richard Strauss, have contributed to his instrumental palette. In the musical substance there is more than a hint of contemporary Broadway, besides the occasional effort to recapture the eighteenth century, as in Peg's recurrent song (almost a theme number) "Robin's fickle, Robin's false." The performance reflected great credit on the Juilliard forces participating. The auditorium, however, is too small a room for Mr. Stoessel's resounding orchestra.

A Reynolds Loan Exhibition

By Frank Rutter

London

Until March 23, an important loan exhibition of portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds may be seen at 45 Park Lane, the home of Sir Philip Sassoon, who has organized this show on behalf of a north London charity. There are 101 works included, of which 95 are oil paintings, and several of them, which have been hidden away in private collections, have never before been shown in public.

One of the noblest of the female portraits is the full-length of "Mary, Duchess of Ancaster and Kesteven," lent by the Marquess of Cholmondeley. Among a number of attractive groups of children must be mentioned that of "The Penn Family," showing the four elder children of Thomas Penn of Stoke Park, Bucks., who were the grandchildren of the founder of Pennsylvania. This is lent by the Trustees of Mrs. Dugald Stuart; another fascinating group, "Children of the First Viscount Melbourne" has been lent by Lady Desborough.

* * *

Horace Walpole, Warren Hastings, David Garrick (two portraits), and Laurence Sterne—the last painted just after the appearance of the first installment of "Tristram Shandy"—are some of the famous men of the time whose portraits may be seen here. One of the earliest works, probably painted in 1746 and still showing slight signs of Hudson's influence, is "Capt. the Hon. John Hamilton," dressed in a boyar costume which he had brought back from Russia. He was the father of the first Marquess of Abercorn and this picture is lent by his descendant, the present Duke of Abercorn.

One of the latest works is the splendid dignified "Self Portrait" which Reynolds painted in 1780 and presented to the Royal Academy. It shows the first president of the Royal Academy in his robes as Doctor of Civil Law, an honorary degree given him by Oxford University in 1773. The bust of Michael Angelo in the background and the style of the painting, which contrives to suggest the influence of both Rembrandt and Titian, may be taken as a deliberate reminder of that respect for tradition which Sir Joshua ever sought to inculcate.

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To say that this exhibition gives the visitor a new idea of the art of Reynolds might be considered an exaggeration; but it certainly brings out qualities and aspects of the master that are apt to be forgotten. We know that his great rival Gainsborough admired Sir Joshua's "variousness," and this factor enables Reynolds to emerge with credit from the ordeal of having 100 of his portraits hung in the same exhibition. No monotony, no suggestion of repetition is conveyed by this array of his paintings; on the contrary, the visitor is amazed by a continual freshness of presentation in his varied compositions and groupings. And we soon perceive that this variety and resourcefulness have their base in Sir Joshua's profound knowledge of the Old Masters.

Reynolds may not have been the best painter of his time in England; there are Hogarth and Gainsborough, to say nothing of Richard Wilson, to dispute the title. But if not the best painter technically or by nature, Reynolds was undoubtedly the most learned painter of his time. By his scholarship, his knowledge of the classics of painting and the resources of his art, Reynolds won the respect of all and became the undisputed head of his profession in Great Britain. He was the first Englishborn artist to succeed such distinguished foreigners as Holbein, Vandyck, Lely and Kneller.

'Shadow and Substance'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Paul Vincent Carroll is nothing if not courageous. In his first play, "The Things That Are Caesar's," he was merciless in his exposure of women who, making a profession of religion, unscrupulously sacrifice everything and everybody to personal ambition. Five years have elapsed since that play was staged at the Abbey and its reception did not urge its author to rush into the writing of another play. Mr. Carroll has taken his time and, in his second work, which the Abbey has just produced, he makes a telling attack on intolerance.

In "Shadow and Substance," his chief character is a parish priest, a highly cultured man and a theologian of authority. Canon Skerritt's outspoken denunciation of the things that offend his intellectual outlook earns him the reputation of being proud and arrogant. In the principal of the school the Canon finds his most relentless critic and opponent, and the play is concerned mainly with the struggle between the two men. A third character, Brigid, a young maid in the Canon's house, sees the good in each of the men without being able to make them see it in each other.

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A deputation comes to the Canon to urge him to condemn a book published over the name of an unknown author. The book is described as attacking the church. The Canon thinks otherwise. He traces the authorship of the book to the schoolmaster. The result is the dismissal of the latter, and in the big scene in the play the two men, brought face to face, talk plainly to each other, and the schoolmaster exposes the Canon to himself. Brigid endeavors once more to bring about an understanding, without avail. Meanwhile the parishioners resolve to expel the schoolmaster from the village with violence. This the Canon tries in vain to stop. Brigid intervenes and is fatally wounded, but before passing on succeeds in making the Canon and the schoolmaster understand each other.

Every character in the play is a convincing portrait. If the Canon seems a little overdrawn, we must recognize that a less uncompromising parish priest would have stultified the theme. Similarly, the schoolmaster had to be equally inflexible. The two, in a sense, are symbols of an opposite outlook in Ireland, whether in politics or in religion.

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Arthur Shields, as Canon Skerritt, did the best work of his career. In makeup, bearing and general attitude, he was the austere and confident theologian, the cultured man with literary and artistic tastes. Cyril Cusack, as the schoolmaster, was perhaps a little too young in appearance to convince us that he had succeeded in combining a socialism which came near communism with the Christian outlook. At the same time, he might well be one of those recently graduated university men who had, as a student, formed his own ideas. His performance was a little uneven but it carried conviction none the less. As the girl, Phyllis Ryan, who is a pupil of the Abbey School of Acting, was making her first appearance in a major role. It suited her and she did excellently. But she must be seen in other roles before a definite estimate of her ability is possible.

Mr. Cochran and Revue

By Harold Hobson

London

"Home and Beauty," at the Adelphi Theater, is Mr. Charles B. Cochran's latest revue. It is also rumored to be his last. The author is Mr. A. P. Herbert, M. P. for Oxford University, and known as a novelist and a contributor to Punch. Both Mr. Herbert and Mr. Cochran have done a brilliant job.

The piece has greater unity than have most revues. Every scene, song and dance is included in the general framework provided by a week-end party at one of England's big country houses. The guests arrive late on Friday afternoon, and leave the following Monday. In between there are a tour round the grounds, a game of cards, a dinner party, a descent into the kitchen, a topically patriotic interlude in the Tapestried Room, a glimpse of the gymnasium and innumerable other diversions. Apart from some lapses of taste, it is all bright, gay and sparkling. Miss Gitta Alpar sings, Mr. Nelson Keys transforms himself into anything from a mechanized fox hunter to a plumber and Miss Binnie Hale puts zest and energy into every scene in which she appears.

More important, however, than a particular revue is Mr. Cochran's general position in the world of the theater. He is undoubtedly Britain's most celebrated impresario. He is the only English producer and backer of plays whose name is as well known as that of the leading West End stars.

To the vast majority of theatergoers the name of C. B. Cochran is synonymous with musical comedy and revue, with lavish spectacle and biting wit, with satire and gaiety and light music and the song hits of the hour. It seems a slender basis on which to found so great a reputation. How does it come about that musical comedy and revue, which are generally despised by serious theatergoers, have been able to substantiate Mr. Cochran's celebrity so effectively?

It is true that the inanity of most light musical entertainments is almost beyond belief. Their taste is often deplorable; their plots are complicated, impossible and footling; and the words of their lyrics are frequently pitiful in the extreme. Yet these pieces, at their best, do give full scope to the individuality of a star.

There was a time when plays did this. Fifty years ago people went to see Irving, not the piece he was currently appearing in. Today it is the play and not the player that we go to see.

To this rule there is perhaps only one exception. That exception is provided by musical comedy and revue. In pieces of this nature the star still dominates. He takes up the material given him by his authors and composers, and does with it what he will. He speaks the words set down for him, but it is not to the words, but to the voice, that we listen; and the voice is always his own. It may at first sight seem ridiculous, but in this sense, Jack Buchanan, Leslie Henson, Bobby Howes and Sidney Howard are the modern representatives of Sir Henry Irving. And by producing the sort of thing in which players like these appear, Mr. Cochran has performed a particular service that no other leading manager has attempted. His reward has been very great.

Summer Camp Romance

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Marc Connelly and Arthur Kober, adepts of the gentler humors, have combined, Mr. Connelly as producer, Mr. Kober as author, to make "Having Wonderful Time," the new comedy at the Lyceum Theater, a soft, amusing, often poignant little piece. Mr. Kober, who began some years ago to write for the New Yorker short conversations between Jewish characters and who can reproduce such talk more accurately, with less exaggeration than perhaps any one else in the country, has gathered together a number of the younger middle class folk of the Bronx and let them act themselves out at a summer camp in the Berkshires. The result is a quietly entertaining, touching story of a girl and a boy in love.

The camp, Camp Kare Free, is peopled by many types of Bronx folk trying to make a lark of those two weeks of the 52 that constitute vacation and permit office workers to forget the office, the subways, the humdrum life of the city. They engage in all the frolics invented for them by the young man hired to think up ways of entertaining them. They talk about their ailments, their boy or girl friends, their hearts.

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A new girl has arrived at the camp to mend a broken heart. She comes to Camp Kare Free falsely proud, diluting her essential sincerity with small hoity-toity affectations. These make an enemy of a young lawyer who, having no law business, works as a waiter at the camp. The two begin by disliking each other energetically, only to find that their hostility merely hides a longing for each other. They fall in love.

It is a simple story, adorned with the jocularities Arthur Kober can put into the mouths of his people. They are little men and women, eager for life, hopeful of living it gracefully as do the men and women in the literature they read and the movies they see. Their vocabularies are marvels of misshapen elegances, of confident but at the same time wistful evidence of a desire to rise above their stations. They are sweet, simple-hearted people. And Mr. Kober, though he gets a good deal of fun out of them, never makes fun of them. Katherine Locke, Jules Garfield and Janet Fox, the principal young people of the cast, do their work admirably.

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The Living Newspaper Unit of the Federal Theater is offering "Power" at the Lyceum, an intense and comprehensive history of the growth of electricity in this country, the part it plays in the lives of the people and the power it gives those who control it. The workers of the Federal Theater have gathered an astonishing amount of fact, display an endless array of statistics and add human beings by way of getting their satirical effects.

The French Theater at the Barbizon-Plaza is now in its last week of performances, presenting with its accustomed grace a wise and philosophical little comedy called "Christian," by Yvan Noé, whose "Noah" was seen here a few seasons back in an English version. It is a delightful play. And there is much to delight as well in the playing of this judicious little company whose members exhibit a fluency and plasticity not often found on the American stage. This time Mariana Fiory comes from Paris to play the leading feminine role, while Guy de Vestel is the Christian of the title. She is charming as well as expert, and charming, too, if less experienced, are Nenette Vallon and Daniele Delbruyère.

Karel Čapek's New Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

The struggle between democracy and dictatorship and the issue of peace and war constitute the subject matter of "The White Plague," a new play by Karel Čapek.

The simultaneous production of Čapek's play on the three principal Czechoslovak stages is the outstanding event of the present theatrical season. It is his first drama for nearly 10 years. Since "Adam, the Creator," the author of "R. U. R." has written several books of fiction, some volumes of essays and has collected his talks with President Masaryk, but no play has come from his pen. Nevertheless he is primarily a playwright and his return to the stage was awaited with keen interest.

His new play is a philosophical play of the Utopian-Wellsian type, like his famous Robot play. As in the anthill scene in his satirical "Insect Play," his ardent pacificism and his faith in democracy are movingly expressed.

The first act is set in a big hospital and contains a scathing satire of the heads of the medical profession. In the second act, large-scale preparations for a war of aggression are taking place. In the third and last act, a neighboring small state is attacked without a declaration of war by the military dictator. Incidentally, it offers a stiff resistance, and the surprise attack by air on its capital fails.

The three acts are related by the existence of a mysterious "white plague" which is ravaging the world. The doctors are helpless. One man, Galen, a poor doctor, is the only one who claims to know how to cure it, but he obstinately refuses to divulge his secret unless governments give up armaments and war. The conflict of this humanitarian with the representative of medical science, with the armament manufacturer, Baron Krog, who falls a victim to the "white plague," and finally with the dictator creates a powerful dramatic situation. In the end the Marshal himself is struck down, consents to stop bloodshed and calls for Dr. Galen. But on his way Galen is stopped by the war-intoxicated mob, refuses to cheer the war and is killed.

The tragic end is Čapek's warning to the world conscience: the problem of mob psychology obsessed with a militaristic idea which sweeps away every hope. The end is not, however, one of unmitigated gloom. As in "R. U. R.," there is a love drama: the Marshal's daughter and her fiancé, the Baron's son, are contrasted with the old generation, and they persuade the Marshal that his higher vocation is to work for peace.

The play is an indictment of all wrong uses of knowledge, of ruthless plutocracy and of aggressive but ultimately suicidal militarism, with its glorification of war. Brute force is effectively confronted with humanitarianism and democracy. The dictator's conversion to peace and his appeal to Galen provide a strong dramatic situation. The play has been beautifully produced in Prague on a revolving stage, with sets by V. Hofmann.

Borah and Bone in Debate Clarify War Trade Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—"I am one of those who believe that there are some things that we have to fight for and will fight for!" declared Sen. William E. Borah (R) of Idaho in the course of the neutrality debate yesterday.

"Does the Senator believe we should fight for war traffic?" retorted Sen. Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington.

In the fast moving give-and-take of debate that followed, the rival approaches to the cash-and-carry feature of the Pittman peace act of 1937 (or neutrality act), which have divided peace groups into two camps, were vigorously presented. Senator Borah charged a war ban on traffic in American vessels would make America automatically an ally of a dominating sea power. Senator Bone urged that war profits should be put aside to keep the United States at peace. A condensed colloquy follows:

Senator Borah—It makes us an ally with Great Britain in such a war as came up the last time. It makes us an ally with Japan upon the Pacific coast. It is a program for nations with large navies; it spells the doom of small nations.

Mr. Bone—If there is a war in Europe between a great, powerful nation with a powerful navy and a nation without a navy, it would not make much difference what we did. We are salesmen; that is all we are contemplating: that America will remain salesmen, but the party who buys will take the product at our shores, pay cash, and take delivery in whatever way he can get it.

Senator Borah—The Senator is not diminishing war trade. We will get all our profits, we will get all our sordid gains, we will get all our war trade just the same.

Senator Bone—I do not believe that there will be nearly the war trade that there has been heretofore. Suppose we had clamped down an iron embargo in the World War. We should not have this frightful war debt.

Senator Borah—No, but we should have had a riot in the United States.

Senator Bone—Does the Senator believe we should fight for war traffic?

Senator Borah—I believe in fighting for the substantial rights which are essential to the preservation of the economic welfare of the nation. Those things which are fit only for war, fit only for destruction I would not sell or ship, but those things indispensable to human comforts and human life I would sell and ship and I would fight for the right to do so.

Senator Bone—I cannot bring myself to believe that we ought to call into existence an army of boys who must die in the horrible fashion that they are going to die in the next war in order to preserve the thing called war trade. I for one do not believe our national honor is outraged because, forsooth, Mr. du Pont would lose the sale of a cargo of powder.

Mr. Borah—We found out during the early days of the World War that somebody aside from Mr. du Pont was interested in economic conditions.

Senator Bone—I agree with the Senator.

Senator Borah—The farmers, producers, miners of the country, whose boys would go to war if war were to be carried on, thought they had certain rights, and I think they had. Look at the situation today. The nations are armed as never before. We cannot hope to avoid meeting some great crisis in this situation, and we must be prepared to meet it. Every sane man or woman must be against war, and in favor of peace; but this is a realistic world in which we live. We build huge navies.

We cannot desregard the conditions which surround us; and the same thing is true of economic affairs. We know that the first line of defense is the economic power of the nation. We know that no nation ever found security or econmic justice through surrendering its just and essential rights. Therefore there are some things which the Senator would fight for and some things which we would all fight for.

Senator Bone—I hope I am quite as realistic as the Senator from Idaho, but some of the little fellows to whom reference is made have been liquidated over the dreary years that followed the war. . . . I think almost any price we can pay to keep out of war is worth while; for the next war, if it takes in as many nations as the last, will probably destroy our civilization.

Senator Borah—I agree with the Senator. What I have been trying to show is that in my opinion these two sections do not contribute to peace, and do not diminish the profits of war. In the World War, we were not neutral in mind or thought for longer than about 60 days after it started. The trade factors contributed to bringing us into war, but were not the only contributing causes.

Therefore, when we meet the situation in the future I want the nation to be as economically powerful as possible. I am not in favor of getting off the seas in the carrying of those things which are essential for the preservation of civilization. If we indicate our willingness to get off the sea, there is standing ready at hand a great nation prepared to establish her dominancy of the sea.

Senator Bone—I cannot bring myself to believe that Britain's control of sea lanes has contributed greatly to the welfare of the average Briton.

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington—There were many people in this country who thought neutrality legislation was an easy task. I hope they have found out there are other problems involved than those which at first appeared so easy.

Issues Before America

(Continued from Page 1)

get rid of them without losses, as occurred in the farm board case.

To avoid the dilemma of unmanageable surpluses, Secretary Wallace has proposed that the department be given the power to put a definite limit on crop production as it did under the old AAA. This direct control has been described by Mr. Wallace as a "last-ditch operation." It will not be used, he says, unless surpluses threaten to glut the market and force farm prices down to ruinous levels.

Mr. Wallace frankly admits that he doubts whether the Supreme Court as constituted at present would hold federal crop production constitutional. In overthrowing the AAA, the Court said that such power must be reserved to the states.

Demands of Farmers

Farmers are still clamoring for assurance that they will not be forced again to sell their crops at the low levels of the depression and Secretary Wallace is telling them that direct production control by the Federal Government is the only way of making absolutely sure that such a slump will not occur again. He describes limitations on planting as "storage in the soil," declaring, "After adequate storage supplies of wheat, corn, and other grains have been established, it becomes the part of wisdom to conduct further storage operations in the soil rather than in the grain bin."

Mindful of the Supreme Court's admonition that states must keep the power of crop control, Congress wrote into the soil conservation act a provision that administration should be transferred to the states beginning in 1938, but Mr. Wallace after consultation with farmers' representatives has recommended that the Federal Government keep the reins in its hands at least until 1940.

To a large extent, farm officials in planning the new long-range farm program are either ignoring the dictates of the Supreme Court or anticipating the day when the composition of the Court may be more friendly toward New Deal activities.

Farm Tenancy Problems

Hand-in-hand with this series of proposals for stabilizing the farmer's income goes the Administration's plan for improving the "intolerable condition" of 3,000,000 tenant families. The reforms in land tenure suggested by the President's special committee on farm tenancy and recently forwarded to Congress might almost constitute a second farm program in themselves.

Calling attention to the sharp increase in farm tenancy in recent years and the fact that "fully half of the total farm population of the United States no longer can feel secure," President Roosevelt set before Congress a long series of proposed steps to encourage and lessen the abuses in the United States. Among the proposals were the following:

Creation of a farm security corporation to sell farms to worthy tenants on easy terms while retaining supervision over a 40-year period.

Additional credit facilities to prevent small owners from being deprived of their farms by foreclosure.

A capital gains tax to discourage land speculation.

Purchase by the Federal Government of approximately 100,000,000 acres of submarginal farm lands to be used to restore natural resources.

State action to promote security of tenure in present landlord-tenant relationships.

In promulgating the new farm program, Secretary Wallace has been careful to consult farm leaders on every step. Representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the Farmers' Union and other national groups have been called in for consultation. They considered the proposals from the point of view of farmers as a whole as well as from the standpoint of individual producers such as wheat, corn and cotton farmers.

The program goes to Congress with almost unanimous support of farm organizations, a fact that will carry considerable weight with most congressmen.

Three economists of the Brookings Institution recently approved the major phases of the program with the exception of the ever-normal granary plan. They held that there is a lack of need for such a storage system in the light of modern day methods of distribution and adaptation of food habits. They said the plan would be cumbersome and costly to operate, and that "erroneous decisions as to the amounts and times to impound and distribute would seem to be inevitable."

Secretary Wallace believes the new program is necessary because, although the farmers of the nation have about twice the income today that they had in 1933, their share of the national total is still below the goal set by Congress and the present program is "definitely inadequate" from the standpoint of protecting the consumer.

How he will get around the Supreme Court's objections to his earlier attempt at adjusting supply to demand remains to be seen. In presenting both his crop insurance and farm tenancy measures to Congress, President Roosevelt stated, "Most Americans believe that our form of government does not prohibit action on behalf of those who need help."

Extend Rail Pension Tax

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed a resolution on Feb. 27, extending for one year pension taxes on railway pay rolls and employee earnings. The taxes, 3½ per cent each on pay rolls earnings, will continue until 30, 1938.

Neutrality Bill Subjugates War Trade to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

tempt to "quarantine us against other people's wars," Senator Vandenberg praised it highly.

"Our traditional neutrality policy for 150 years has subordinated peace to commerce and now we are proposing to subordinate commerce to peace," he said. Nevertheless, he condemned the discretionary neutrality procedure as a "serious defect."

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, sponsor of the measure, scoffed at Senator Vandenberg's apprehensions that discretionary power might lead to war.

The position of Senator Borah attracted wide interest. Having helped to keep America out of the League of Nations 17 years ago, he favors the isolationism implicit in the pending measure, but only so far as it affects shipments of war munitions. He wants America to continue to send ships of food and raw materials into war zones, and is not ready to accept the restrictions involved in the "cash-and-carry" section.

Thus, while Senator Borah helped to prevent America from accepting a part in collective responsibility for preserving peace, he now stoutly defends the traditionally freedom-of-the-seas doctrine. He does that when a majority of his colleagues seem ready to abandon the policy for an even more isolationist attitude.

Senator Borah also yesterday took issue on the causes of America's entry into the World War. Senator Pittman deplored, by implication, America's entry, and assumed that if war traffic were eliminated America would stay neutral in a similar war. Senator Borah argued that war trade was only one factor in taking the United States into the World War and seemed to see little chance of staying outside another conflagration.

Lothian

(Continued from Page 1)

maintenance of the subjection and encirclement of Germany as we have done for the last decade."

"The supreme issue at the moment is not whether it is possible to prevent all war everywhere but whether it is possible to prevent a local war spreading into a world war," Lord Lothian said. It is a question which vitally affects the United States no less than Britain.

Armed Neutrality Best

"If the United States policy of armed neutrality is to be successful, the same policy or some approximation to it must be adopted by Britain. Why should not Britain take the same line of non-commitment and non-intervention in Europe, save for its Locarno obligation, to resist unprovoked aggression against France and Belgium? This was a very similar obligation to that which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium and which did not involve us in a European war until we joined the pre-war alliance system and Germany began to build an immense navy."

Britain Stood Aside

The reason there were local wars in Europe and the Far East, but no world wars, during the nineteenth century, Lord Lothian declared, was because Britain was not a part of a European alliance system and because she had a paramount navy. That security against world war, he added, can no longer be created by Britain alone. It can, however, "be recreated in this century, but only if both the United States and Britain stand outside any alliance system, either in Europe or the Far East. That is the only way by which the world can be guaranteed against another world war and security for democracy be insured."

Citizens in Mufti To Help City Solve Traffic Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Like a great many other communities, this county seat city ha decided its traffic accidents are too frequent. But unlike a lot of other cities, Santa Ana has decided to do something about it.

The trouble, council members believe, is that there are not enough traffic officers. Carelessness and speeding in traffic, they say, are nearly always eliminated just as soon as an officer in uniform appears.

This conclusion led to the passage of an ordinance establishing a citizens' committee of 50 to watch motorists. They will not be in uniform and will concern themselves in law enforcement only with traffic. Should they see a motorist violating the law, they will have authority to stop the offending driver. In cases where intoxication is apparent, the driver will be held until an officer can be summoned.

Members of the committee are appointed by the mayor and approved by the council, to which they are accountable. They receive no pay.

The committee has the further duty of investigating any matters touching upon safety devices and traffic control on which the council wants data.

Miners Take Airplanes To Platinum Strike Scene

FAIRBANS, Alaska, March 2 (AP)—Miners in increasing numbers are following air trails to the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, scene of Alaska's newest gold and platinum strikes.

Secrecy marked the movements as seasoned sourdoughs hurried from Fairbanks and other towns to stake claims on the beach sands or along the creeks and rivers draining into Kuskokwim Bay.

Activity centered on the Eek River on the south side of Kuskokwim Bay, where rich finds of placer gold were reported. Lesser rushes were taking place at Goodnews Bay, south of the Eek, where platinum was uncovered along a narrow strip of beach between the Bering Sea and the mountains.

Gold Case Decision Throws Fresh New Light on Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—In the fields in which the Supreme Court majority believes that the Executive or Legislative branches of the American Government have a definite right, they are laying down "obiter dicta" in recent days which are likely to have long bearing.

In yesterday's 5-4 decision, reiterating once more that Congress has power over the currency and its relationship to gold, the court itself marks out authority in which the two other co-ordinate branches of the Government are set up as supreme. A parallel decision, of equal import, was the Chaco decision, which declared in notably strong language that the President was supreme in the conduct of foreign affairs, under the terms set not only by the Constitution but by sovereign rights going back of the Constitution.

Both decisions detract from the charges of "judicial usurpation," and the claim that the court arrogates to itself paramount powers over the American Government. It is noteworthy that in yesterday's gold case, as in the ruling case two years ago, the four "conservative" members of the court disagreed with their five colleagues, taking the position that Congress' exercise of authority over the gold content of the currency, as it effects private contract, was illegal. And even in the Chaco case, one justice—Mr. Justice McReynolds—questioned the presidential authority over foreign affairs.

Another Precedent Set

The five-judge majority was stern in denying any erosion, however slight, of congressional power over the currency. "Rivulets in combination make up a tendency that may attain engulfing power," says Mr. Justice Cardozo, who wrote a decision rich in salty terseness.

By this decision, therefore, another precedent has been set, and forceful language has been written into the body of governing opinions, to emphasize the scope of monetary authority marked out in the Constitution for the Congress and President.

The decision upheld the lower court. The Holyoke Water Power Company was seeking to collect from the American Writing Paper Company an annual payment of $1500 in the terms of its contract in "gold coin of the United States to the standard of weight and fineness of the coinage or the equivalent of this commodity in United States currency."

Rentals for 1934 and 1935 came due after devaluation of the dollar. The paper company sought to settle with devalued dollars, while the power company demanded a difference of $28,862 because the gold value basis would have been $35 an ounce.

Mr. Justice Cardozo in his decision says that gold is a standard with which to stabilize the value of the dollar, "the dollar not a yardstick with which to measure the quantities of the gold." Therefore, since the Holyoke company was not a dealer in gold, its contract should be paid in dollars.

Weasel Words

This he held, despite the fact that currency was characterized as a commodity in the body of the contract. "Weasel words," he said—again in a crisp phrase—"will not avail to defeat the triumph of intention when once the words are read in the setting of the whole transactions."

But the most interesting phase of the decision is it emphasis that the power of Congress transcends private contract, when the contract is not in the public interest. This viewpoint, if applied to minimum wage or child labor cases, might reverse many of the more recent decisions of the court.

"The disappointment of expectations and even the frustration of contracts may be a lawful exercise of power when expectation and contract are in conflict with the public welfare," says the majority decision. This dictum is open to study alongside many words of the court in expansion of the "due process of law" clause.

He adds this quotation from the earlier cold decision:

"Contracts may create rights of property, but when contracts deal with a subject matter which lies within the control of the Congress, they have a congenital infirmity."

Here Mr. Justice Cardozo paused briefly, and ended his opinion in the lucid vein in which it was all written by saying:

"To that congenital infirmity this covenant succumbs."

Criticism Storms Hopkins

(Continued from Page 1)

chief justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals from 1926 to 1931, and is looked up to as an able jurist.

The plan, he said, is designed "to save the Supreme Court and the Constitution." Reviewing the objections to the President's program, the Kentucky Senator said he found only one real objection, and that was in the charge that the President sought to pack the court.

"That cannot be done," Senator Logan said, "and he has no such intention."

Meantime, the Chief Executive has set his signature to the Sumners-McCarran Voluntary Retirement Bill, which permits present justices of the Supreme Court to retire at full pay, retaining their status as justices and thus avoiding congressional interferences with the subsequent financial support.

Few Washington authorities expect any justices to retire in the near future under the terms of the bill. Before the present controversy was precipitated by the President, it was widely declared that two or three justices would be glad to take this opportunity to leave the bench. Whether this assertion ever had any real validity, it would seem utterly impossible now.

Celler Urges Retirement

Yet Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee, who had previously opposed the President's plan, said last night:

"It is now the duty of some of the virile and younger judges, within the next six months or a year, to persuade their older and less vigorous brethren to retire." Of course, while the papers carry headlines of the controversy, no judge would be likely to retire. Later, when passions die down and calm returns, retirement may be made with grace and dignity."

Mr. Hopkins' radio speech has run into more criticism than any earlier utterances for or against the President's plan. In the first place, the propriety of putting the relief administrator on the air waves in such a controversial matter is questioned. But leaving that question aside, the text of the Hopkins' speech furnished the most yawning loopholes to critics.

The Relief Administrator asserted:

"Congress has passed laws providing for unemployment relief, minimum wages, aid to the farmers, old-age pensions, and other necessities. At the election of last November the great majority approved those laws. But a bare majority of the nine judges of the Supreme Court have said all those laws were no good and could not be enforced—because the Constitution made them bad."

Mr. Hopkins is being asked when the Supreme Court ever tried a case or handed down a decision on the broad issues of unemployment relief, drought relief, or old-age pensions—three of the five specific measures he mentioned. The pension matter has entered into separate cases—the Railway Retirement Act—but the Social Security Act has not yet been argued before the court. Unemployment relief and drought relief are still being administered by Mr. Hopkins as they have been since 1933 without let or hindrance from the Supreme Court.

"I am in this argument," Mr. Hopkins continued, "because I feel that the well-being and the hope of millions of people that my agency is trying to help is definitely at stake."

As far as is known, no court attack on Mr. Hopkins' agency is under way.

Basis of Mr. Hopkins' reasoning was apparently revealed later in his speech when he said:

"I know that the Supreme Court last year, when it killed the AAA, struck a direct blow at what millions of ordinary farmers wanted, and that it said the Constitution would prevent the Federal Government from doing all those other things which in a period of crisis it must necessarily do. . . . The views of the majority of the court meant that work relief and practically every other intelligent kind of relief for the unemployed which the Federal Government has used since 1933 would be held unconstitutional."

Some Other Errors

Critics are saying that it is odd no opponents of the New Deal have sought to take advantage of this "certainty" that Mr. Hopkins and his activities would be invalidated.

Mr. Hopkins said further:

"The Supreme Court has already killed off minimum wages and collective bargaining. . . ." But the Wagner Labor Relations Act is still pending, and there is no positive assurance which way the decision will be. He continued:

"Its opinions threaten all intelligent efforts to prevent the washing of the soil into the ocean (that soil from which we get our food) and the most effective methods of stopping our terrible floods."

Again, it is recalled that no cases invalidating federal efforts against soil erosion or flood control have been heard or decided adversely by the tribunal.

Administrator Hopkins was only one of a host of other speakers. Representative Celler struck a middle path, criticizing the extent of the President's plan but agreeing with most criticisms of the court.

Senator Bennet Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, one of the leading opponents of the plan, epitomized his case thus:

"My objection is because the plan amounts essentially to abolishing the Supreme Court of the United States as it has existed since the foundation of the Republic and the setting up af a new tribunal in its stead with reference to a particular situation and particular litigation."

Clark Looks Back

Senator Clark declared:

"It would mean the end of an independent judiciary in this country as we have always known it." But he added: "I am very far from believing that the Supreme Court is sacrosanct or that its decisions are necessarily above criticism. My first memories are of an era when the court was generally criticized by liberals and by none more than by my father—for its action by a 5-to-4 decision declaring the income tax provisions of the Wilson bill unconstitutional by reason of one justice changing his mind overnight. But these matters have been corrected either by the march of time or by definite constitutional amendments."

Representative William A. Lemke, nonpartisan. North Dakota, who ran for President on the Union Party ticket last year, also took the air to criticize both the court and the President's plan. He said:

"I feel that a few of the decisions of the Supreme Court were unconstitutional, rather than the acts of Congress. . . . But the fact is that during the last 50 years our judges of the Supreme Court have been more liberal and progressive, and at least as wise, if not wiser, as our Presidents."

The Senate's flurry yesterday revealed the intensity of feeling prevailing there. Charges of "unfair and deliberately dishonorable" propaganda against the President's plan were matched by charges of propaganda for it from the Democratic National Committee although many opponents are Democrats.

Lehman Requests Wider Base For Job Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2—The Legislature has before it today a request by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for changes in the New York state unemployment insurance law which would bring within its scope workers, whether manual or non-manual, and irrespective of their wage. Accompanying the recommendations, which were presented in the form of a special message last night, was a measure intended to carry out the proposal, offered in the upper house by Senator Julius S. Berg (D) of the Bronx.

Under the terms of this bill, unemployment insurance benefits would remain practically as they are now, with the maximum at $15 a week, and the minimum increased from $5 to $7 a week. Only the first $3000 of the salary of any employee receiving more than that amount would be considered in the administration of the law, if it were passed.

Added Cost Denied

The Governor's recommendations are based upon advice of the State Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance, of which Prof. Herman Gray is chairman. He was told by the council that the program would not make for additional expenses to employers.

The Senate simultaneously advanced to third reading for final passage under an emergency message from the Governor the minimum wage bill now pending. Efforts to forestall this action, made by Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Newburgh, failed.

Senator Desmond, trying to substitute a measure by himself for the bill introduced by Senator Leon A. Fischel (D) of New York City, sponsor of the Lehman measure, held that since the Fischel bill did not provide for men workers along with women and minors as beneficiaries of the legislation, its constitutionality would not be upheld by the United States Supreme Court, which has already abrogated two such laws.

Cites Previous Attempt

"Five members of the United States Supreme Court pronounced the previous minimum wage law unconstitutional partly because it failed to include men," Senator Desmond said. "Any minimum wage law we enact now will have to come before the same five judges for decision."

Senator Fischel, replying to this, held that the five justices who voted against the minimum wage law may not be sitting should the legislation proposed by him come before the high court.

The Desmond motion was defeated by a strictly party vote of 28 to 18 and the Fischel bill advanced.

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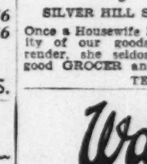
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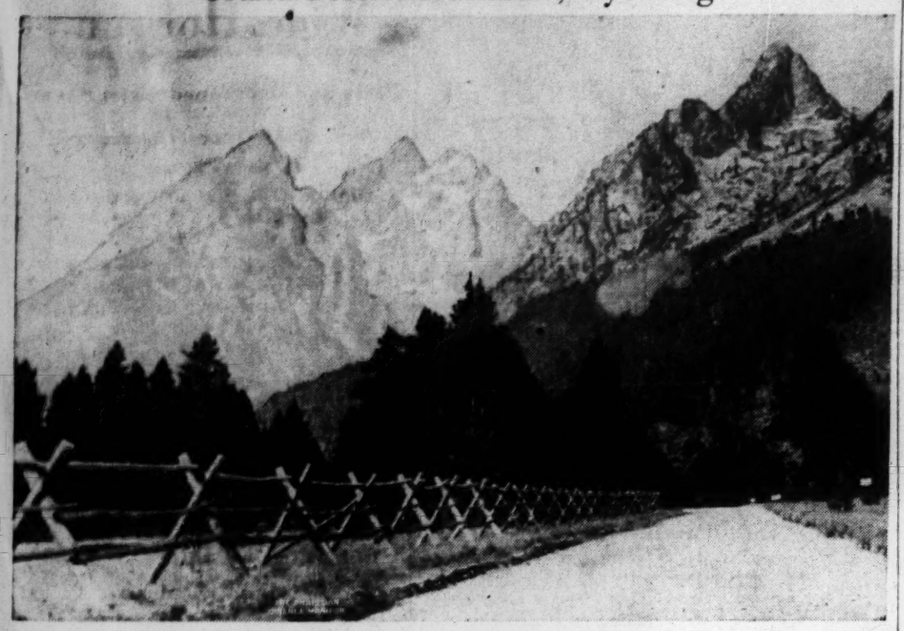

Monitor Camera Club from R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kansas

Famous Western Peaks That Soar to an Elevation of 13,747 Feet

Lines About Leaders–59

By a Staff Artist

Sir John A. Macdonald

(1815-1891)

IN 1860, the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Canada.
He and the Premier drove in procession through the capital.
"Hurrah for John A! Long life to John A!" shouted the crowd.
"Who is this Johnny?" asked the Prince, in confusion.
And the minister had to confess to being the man referred to.
The Dominion regards Sir John Macdonald as a cherished son.
He was born in Scotland, a direct descendant of Lord Donall.
A few years later his family decided to locate in Canada.
The boy attended school, but he had no university training.
The store his father had opened in Kingston did not prosper.
So John entered upon the study of law as a mere office boy.

* * *

IN 1836, the modest sign, "J. A. Macdonald," appeared on a door.
At 21 the youth had become a recognized lawyer in Kingston.
And one day he found himself a member of the City Council.
Those were critical times in the history of the country.
British North America consisted of disconnected provinces.
Some were separated by hundreds of miles of unbroken forests.
Lower Canada, chiefly French, retained the old system of laws.
Upper Canada would not deviate from the purely British model.
Race was pitted against race, and religion against religion.
New conceptions of government were struggling toward birth.
Meanwhile, the press saw in Macdonald a rising star of hope.
"Your turn has arrived," declared an awakened friend one day.
And the City Councilor soon became a Cabinet Minister.

* * *

MACDONALD had always been a strong advocate of unity.
"God hath made of one blood all nations," he liked to repeat.
He devoted his efforts to the establishment of one government.
After a long, hard struggle the new Dominion came into being.
And the keen leader was naturally elected Prime Minister.
He began at once the erection of an interprovincial railway.
As a result, the four provinces knew more of one another.
But they knew almost nothing of the great western territory.
It covered an area seven times as large as that of the Dominion.
Macdonald realized the importance of Canada's acquiring it.
And he obtained the land for Britain in exchange for £300,000.
By that time he seemed at the climax of his brilliant career.
Then a general election brought about a terrible downfall.
Parliament suddenly accused the Premier of corrupt dealings.
With the first returns, Macdonald was hurled from power.

* * *

IF Canada needed anything it was a transcontinental railway.
Yet no man dared to incur the risk of such an enterprise.
Macdonald alone stood unshaken for the tremendous scheme.
The future of the west of Canada depended upon his return.
So, in 1878, a general election swept him into office again.
And in six years the Atlantic and Pacific were linked.
In 1890, the Premier paid a visit to Prince Edward Island.
At the Legislative Library he came upon the visitors' book.
Picking up the pen, he wrote: "J. A. Macdonald, cabinet maker."
The career of the chief embraced nearly half a century indeed!
And when he passed on, Canada was unified and prosperous.

* * *

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra.
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Gateway to the Garden of the Gods

R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kansas

Tens of Thousands of Tourists Annually Visit This Spot Near Colorado Springs, Colo.

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 68 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 62

A Song of Trust

(Wisdom Literature)

Side by side with the groping thought of the question of the meaning of life and its future, comes the sweet breath of trust and thanksgiving so beautifully expressed in this song.

Psalm 62 is rather topsy-turvy, for unlike most of its companions with stanzas and refrains, it opens with the refrain or chorus. In the words of one of the ancient marching songs of the people, the opening refrain proclaims the acknowledged truth of the security that rests in "my rock and my salvation."

Closely following upon this expression of trust is the vivid picture of the cause of distress. Like a tottering wall, the one in distress is besieged by those who are so base as to wish to "cast him down from his excellency" by their lies and deceit.

Again the refrain of trust is declared (verses 5, 6), and victory triumphant rings out:

"Trust in him at all times;
Ye people pour out your heart before him:
God is a refuge for us."

Referring to the familiar topic of the Wisdom period, the vanity (mystery) of life, the singer decides, with the skepticism of Ecclesiastes, that men of low degree are a mystery, and men of high degree a lie. Therefore they are, after all, quite evenly balanced in the scales of life.

But like all true practical philosophers, the psalmist admonishes that "if riches increase, set not your heart upon them." Like the echo of a familiar maxim comes the conclusion:

"God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this:
That power belongeth unto God.
Also unto thee, O Lord, belongeth mercy:
For thou renderest to every man according to his work."

Brevities

Troy (N. Y.) Record: "But if Congress could curb the Supreme Court," asks a commentator, "who will curb Congress?" Ten thousand telegrams, written by the same man.

Detroit News: In a theatrical weekly, a crooner advertises that he is at liberty. It is not known whether he wishes work or is taunting a posse.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Sociologist says $100 a month is enough to get married on. But how does he know the bride can hold her job?

Whitsitt Impressions: Ever hear of opportunity knocking on a pool room door?

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Radio advertisers talk from motive—i. e., "something to sell." So make ample allowance for their gushing asseverations.

Factual Figuring: 102 plus 20, minus 9 (1215), times 2, divided by 2, equals 113.

Letter Changing: RANK, bank, bane, bale, fale, file.

One to Nine:
1 9 2
3 5 7
8 4 6

Fun With Antonyms: Abstruse—enormous, diminutive—enormous, conceivable—likely, diligent—indolent, indifferent—thusiastic, alert—heedless, ephemeral—permanent, reticent—garrulous, inert—lively, juvenile—elderly.

Children's Corner

Bob-White Keeps Warm

The countryside was white with snow. Over the brown fields it lay and on the bare branches of the oak trees. The sun, all golden, was hurrying to bed and from the North, the wind, which had been napping all day, began a wild chase across country. It was getting cold.

Squirrel was snug at home in the hollow tree trunk. He had got himself an early supper of winter nuts and he was sitting now peeking out of a hole which served him as a window. So far as he knew everyone else in the countryside was snug in his home, at least no one was in sight on the smooth snow which lay all around him.

Squirrel found himself getting dozy, blinking and winking his bright eyes. "By my bushy-bush tail," he muttered, "I wish something exciting would happen."

Far at the other end of the field Bob-White sat on a tree branch. His feathers were ruffled, his plump little body round as a ball. The wind blew hard against him. When he was very young something had told him how to keep warm. It was telling him now as he looked at the white snow; it was telling him plainly. He fluttered his wings, rose to the tree top and flew straight across the white field to the hollow trunk where Squirrel lived.

"Bob-White," he called, and plunged down into the soft snow.

Squirrel started up from his nap. "By my bushy-bush tail," cried he, "what is that?" He looked through the hole which was his window and saw something burrowing very fast into the snow, so fast that it was all covered before Squirrel could see exactly what it was.

"That's strange," Squirrel chattered, "very strange." He sat a long time quietly watching the snow but nothing happened. He grew more and more curious. "Something is hid in that snow," he kept saying. The wind was blowing harder now. The sun had gone to bed and the sky was purple and black. Out came the stars and with them Squirrel from the hollow tree trunk. His tail was high, his eyes bright, he was on the search.

The wind had put a hard crust on the snow. Squirrel's tiny feet made no tracks. "Whatever's hid in that snow," he chattered, "will never get out through this hard crust, not by my bushy-bush tail!" He put his head down and whispered, "Who's there?"

There was a fluttering and a faint call.

Squirrel, much excited, began to dig with his front paws. It was hard work for the crust was thick. He dug deeper and deeper, faster and faster and then . . . ! Quite like the blackbird baked in a pie Bob-White flew out.

"A bird," Squirrel cried.

"A bird," Bob-White answered, "and I thank you." His feathers were flecked with snow and he had a crown of it on his head.

"I shall ever be grateful to you, Squirrel," he said.

"What were you doing under the

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I shall ever be grateful to you, Squirrel," he said.

snow?" Squirrel scolded. "I never heard of such strange actions, by my bushy-bush tail I never did."

Bob-White hopped about gayly, then shook his feathers so hard that Squirrel thought he would shake them all off, but instead he stopped suddenly and chirped,

"Bob-White's my name
I hide in the snow
To keep myself warm
When cold winds blow."

Squirrel, delighted with the rhyme, hopped toward him and to Bob-White's surprise and somewhat to his own, answered,

"I pray you think
What you're about
For it's not so easy
To get out."

Right Ideals

Surely right ideals are not the effects of circumstances of time and history, but are the controllers of both.—Ernest C. Moses in "Our United States."

In Lighter Vein

Silenced

A Scottish Borderer, on a train journey in America, fell into conversation with a magnate from Chicago.

"I guess I've been in most places of importance in my time," said the American.

"Have ye been in Hawick?" queried the Borderer.

"Hawick? Hawick? I've never heard of the place. I've been in San Francisco, Yokohama, London, Paris, Berlin—"

"If ye've never been in Hawick," broke in the amazed Scot, "ye should haud yer tongue!"—Montreal Star.

—London Daily Mirror

"Will you youngsters be quiet! I'm trying to listen to the children's hour!"

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"As the new arms race grows hotter abroad, the diplomatic repartee becomes blunter."

"Yes—there's taunting on the old camp ground."

Sic 'em Shep

I've taught my faithful watchdog, Towser,
To bite all guests too fond of "Yowser."
— N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

My St. Bernard I've taught to bite
All guests who come in shouting "Quite!"—Kansas City Star.

I sic my terrier, named Zinna,
On all who leave with "Abyssinia."
—Detroit News

My Chow dog bites below the knee
All those who ask me if I "see"?
—Buffalo Evening News.

Our bulldog knows he must bite
All who whisper, "Nightie night."

How to Tell Colors

The billiard champion and another chap were on a walking trip and put up one night at a village inn. After dinner at the inn they went into a room with the word "Billiards" painted on the door, but the table was little and rickety. And the balls were discolored.

"Game of billiards, gents?" inquired the landlord.

"I don't know," said the billiard champion. "I don't like these balls. How do you tell the red from the white?"

"Oh, that's easy," stated the landlord. "You soon get to know 'em by the shape."

Use "Is"!

Teacher: "Willie, tell the class what The Hague tribunal is."

Willie: "The Hague tribunal ar——"

Teacher: "Don't say 'The Hague tribunal are.' Willie; use 'is'!"

Willie: "The Hague tribunal isbitrates national controversies."

Prolonged Stay

Mrs. A.: "My dear, do you know, our new cook has one failing. She always boils our breakfast eggs too hard."

Mrs. B.: "You're lucky! Ours never stays long enough for that."—London Daily Herald.

Daily Anecdote

'A Country at Stake'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

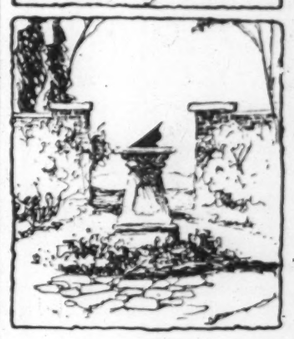
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, in his expeditions to the Pacific Northwest, became involved for considerable amounts of money which he used for his state, but which he was forced to endorse personally. Virginia did not honor the claims, and they had to be made good out of Clark's estate.

When he spoke of the financial risks he had incurred by endorsing the state's obligations, he said: "But a country was at stake; and if it was imprudence, I suppose I should do the same should I again have a similar field to pass through."

Quotation For Today

THE MORNING hour carries gold in its mouth.—German Proverb.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belfountain, Ont.

For a number of years, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Mack of Toronto have provided free vacations for hundreds of working girls. Beside their beautiful cottage on a 14-acre estate at Belfountain, Ontario, is a smaller cottage, modern and artistic, which accommodates 14 guests. The only requirement is that they bring their own bedding (and pay for electricity).

The velvety terraced lawns with their sparkling fountains and summer houses, fragrant flower beds, boathouse and boats, swimming pool and diving board, are theirs to enjoy free of charge. There is also a huge stone fireplace for corn and wiener roasts. Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Mack many a young clerk, stenographer, and nurse has gone back to the city greatly refreshed.

Throughout the entire summer season the estate is open to the thousands of visitors from far and near who stop to picnic under the beautiful shade trees. There are also dozens of picnic tables and benches. Not only has this act of love given happiness to hundreds far from Belfountain, but it is reflected daily in the increased prosperity which has come to the little town itself.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Certain broadcasts have brought the following comment from a Goshen, Ind., reader:

HORYU ORGIHNYZIHZ NOTS PHUW WUNYGI—Y. I.: "ZUWINXYVJ NU ZITT." 'ZU WOSI OWFTI OTTUBOVKI PUH NXIYH JEZXYVJ OZZIGIHONYUVZ.

Factual Figuring

To the number of stories in the Empire State Building in New York City —— add the number of shillings to a British pound ——; subtract the total of the digits in the year in which the Magna Charta was drawn up and accepted by King John ——; multiply by the number of persons who take part in a dialogue ——; and divide by the number of colors in the flag of Japan ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Why not join the RANK and FILE of Letter Changing fans? Try changing RANK to FILE in five moves.

One to Nine

Try writing down the digits 1 to 9, inclusive, in 3 rows, three figures to a row, so that those in the second row are double those in the first; also so that those in the third row are 3 times those in the first. No digit may be used more than once.

Fun With Antonyms

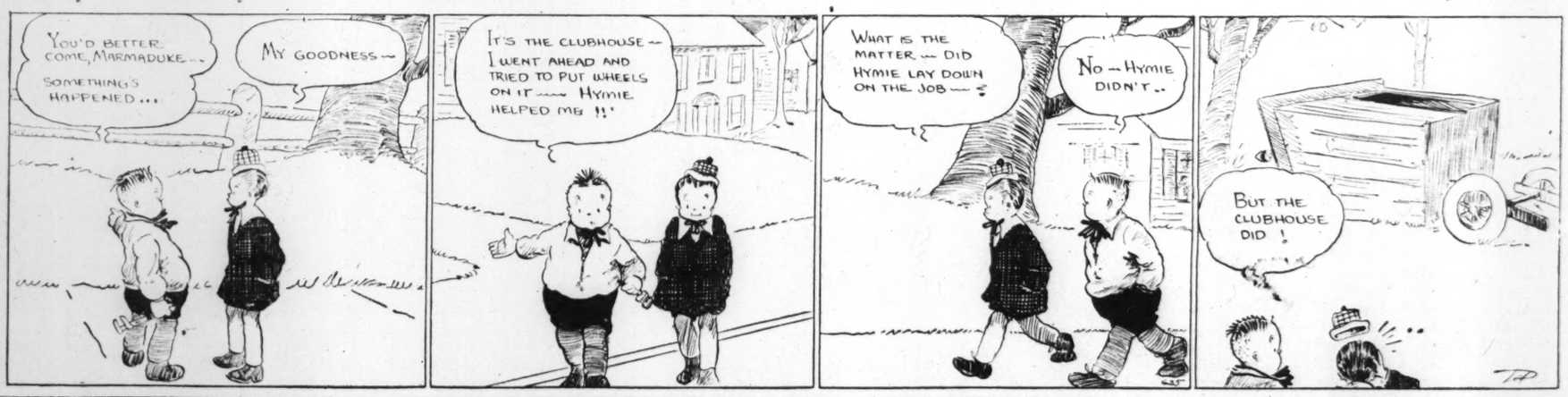
Try matching the words with their antonyms after the manner of the one which has been checked for you:

1	abstruse	elderly	
2	diminutive	lively	
3	conceivable	apparent	1
4	diligent	garrulous	
5	indifferent	enormous	
6	alert	unlikely	
7	ephemeral	indolent	
8	reticent	enthusiastic	
9	inert	permanent	
10	juvenile	heedless	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sit-Down Strike*

By Le Pelley


YOU'D BETTER COME, MARMADUKE... SOMETHING'S HAPPENED...
MY GOODNESS—
IT'S THE CLUBHOUSE—I WENT AHEAD AND TRIED TO PUT WHEELS ON IT—HYMIE HELPED ME!!
WHAT IS THE MATTER—DID HYMIE LAY DOWN ON THE JOB—?
NO—HYMIE DIDN'T..
BUT THE CLUBHOUSE DID!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Now a Quack Quack Clock*

By The Hagers

"I DON'T KNOW, WADDLES, WHAT TO DO; MY CUCKOO CLOCK WILL NOT CUCKOO."
"WHY, AUNT MATILDA, THAT'S ABSURD; I'LL JUST SPEAK TO THIS CUCKOO BIRD."
I TOOK IT ALL APART AND THEN— WITH HELP—I PUT IT BACK AGAIN.
QUACK! QUACK!
BUT WE SLIPPED UP SOMEWHERE. ALACK! THE CUCKOO BIRD NOW CRIES, "QUACK! QUACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Steel Statesmanship

INDUSTRIAL statesmanship has invoked the rule of reason and co-operation to usher in what may prove a new and happier era in American employer-employee relations. The Carnegie-Illinois Company, the nation's largest single steel producer and a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, for the first time in its history is bargaining on a large scale with a trade union.

With the whole nation cynically predicting that the historic intransigence of the steel industry to unionization would plunge the nation into labor turmoil, the Carnegie company has accorded the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers a hearing to negotiate for its members. It has paved the way for pay increases and, perhaps, the general establishment of a forty-hour week. And in this action the company set an example for the whole vast industry.

Whether this example will be followed by all the other steel companies is not yet clear. The American Iron and Steel Institute, which represents the central agency for all the steel companies, has not rescinded its early declaration that it would resist the present organization drive of the C. I. O. The action of Carnegie-Illinois has, however, broken the solid front of steel's opposition to unionization, and it may be expected to have a powerful influence in changing or moderating the industry's attitude.

Wide results in conciliation and co-operation are definitely indicated. Six companies have quickly granted pay rises to 190,000 workers with a forty-hour week and time and a half for overtime. These terms, designed to bring great steel companies into conformity with the Walsh-Healey Government Contract Act, have been adopted by such concerns as Bethlehem Steel, National Steel Corporation and Republic Steel.

Of course, obstacles may arise to divert the conciliatory temper of today's news into future difficulties. But on the basis of so-far incomplete reports from the steel industry sector, it appears that this industry has taken tangible steps to implement the era of good feeling heralded after the last election.

Co-operation and concessions among labor, business and the Government "are such stuff" as the modern state must be made of. They are the material of economic and social equilibrium and consequently of democratic free enterprise, functioning in a new technological and social milieu.

There should be good hope that the steel industry will benefit by its statesmanship. It appears to be taking steps which will augment mass purchasing power and thereby accelerate its own production; it appears to be taking steps that will encourage the Government to create conditions friendly to its successful operation; it seems to be taking steps that will ameliorate its labor problems and inspire responsible and sympathetic labor leaders.

Christianity Can Do It

CAN Christianity be applied to international relations? Ministers—ministers of religion—have been saying that it should for a long time. On Saturday the proposal came from a famous British economist and financial expert, Sir George Paish. Speaking in Boston at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association, he urged British-American co-operation in "the spirit of Christianity" to recreate the world we know and forestall war. "We have long 'done unto others' according to the Christian rule in our relations with other men," he said, "and now we must do so in our relations with nations."

Sir George, whose views carry the weight of two startlingly accurate prophecies—of the World War in 1913 and of the depression in 1929—had just said that the situation today is "much more dangerous than in 1913" because several nations are impoverished and desperate. He saw hope only in the possibility that Britain and America, "two nations which alone understand that they can help themselves by helping others," will co-operate to ease economic tensions.

Most welcome is this view. The Golden Rule is indeed applicable to world affairs. But welcome also is the view expressed by Miss Jennie Lee, former Laborite member of Parliament speaking on the same program. Whereas Sir George put the emphasis on helping the nations to be prosperous by Christian economics, Miss Lee urged healing of pride and resentment by better social adjustments on the basis of justice and fair dealing, ending economic oppression and a patronizing attitude within as well as between nations.

There is a point here. Someone once said that the real spirit of democracy was not, "You're as good as I am" but "I'm as good as you are." The distinction is worth noting by all who wish to ameliorate world conditions. That sense of equality is apparent in nations not considered democratic in their internal government. Sir George Paish said, "We can take Germany and Italy out of distress and into affluence." At present Germany and Italy appear unwilling to have Britain and America perform that service. They insist on achieving it for themselves. The basic need is wide co-operation to halt the cycle of racial superiority, arms competition, self-strangling economic nationalism and war. The best hope for co-operation is really to apply Christianity.

The application can be both within and among the nations, in economic and in social relations. The Christian's opportunity is not limited. Others may be thinking in materialistic terms of races and greeds which divide the nations. They may not dare do as Sir George proposed, "Act justly first ourselves." But the Christian need not wait for the other fellow. He should be thinking in terms of the essential spiritual brotherhood which unites all men. With assurance he can deal with others as he would be dealt with.

State Responsibility in Relief

GOVERNORS of six states, led by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, have appealed to President Roosevelt to stay the rapid reduction that is taking place in the Federal Government's WPA program. Here is the nub of their complaint:

> The cost of relief to employables cannot be borne by local units of government, and we protest against the imposition of this burden onto the states and local units of government.

In the first place the ready cry of governors and mayors that local jurisdictions cannot bear the cost of relief to the employable idle is a premise that should be challenged or at least taken with a grain of salt. It is pretty safe to say that municipalities and states can do more in this respect than they think they can, and that many of them will not do more than they think they have to.

Viewed in the round, the Federal Government has only the same sources of national income to tap for relief revenues as have the individual states. The whole is no greater than the sum of the parts. It is conceivable that states without much wealth or industrial organization might plead for federal aid to make up their deficiencies. But in this instance New York, Massachusetts and Illinois, some of the highest payers of federal taxes, are among the states whose governors ask continued federal expenditures.

Such a plea must be explained in one of three ways. It is (A) a confession of the incompetence of taxing systems of most states, or (B) a request to foster the optical illusion of getting something for nothing, or (C) an acknowledgment that the income tax, largely pre-empted by the Federal Government, is a more elastic source of revenue than anything left to the states.

As for local taxation, if assessments and collections were more fairly, uniformly and systematically made, with less political favoritism, there would be less objection by taxpayers to the necessary rates.

As for asking the Federal Government to assume the responsibility for all employables, it is true that this is a policy originally suggested by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator. It is a kind of rule-of-thumb which has not worked out altogether well.

Work relief is excellent so far as really useful and needed projects are available, and should be used to that full extent. But for the rest, it is both kinder and more practical to have an underlying plan of cash relief than to put people on jobs to which they are not suited or which they know are useless. In effect, by asking perpetual WPA employment of all employables, the states are asking that much of the relief job be done by a more costly and roundabout way instead of directly.

If this arrangement becomes a permanent fixture even in moderately prosperous times when surely local resources should carry local relief needs, then local responsibility will have fallen to a low ebb and with the shuffling off of responsibility must come loss of control to a federal bureaucracy, and even a good tax, such as the federal income tax, can be discredited or at least put in a bad light if it is abused and overloaded to carry what are more truly local burdens.

Rewards

RESPONSIBILITY is a big word with a big meaning—big in its demands, big in its rewards. It is a measure of a man. That part of any great man's life which thus touches human aspiration with inspiration usually is expressible in terms of responsibility.

Joseph Walsh leaves a record in which that word is written large. His last official act apparently was one in which he staved off what easily might have been panic in himself and brought his train to a stop before he passed on at his post of duty. Many a passenger on the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit's lines will think gratefully of this motorman's self-control. Tenants in a house owned by Walsh spoke of him as a steady, cheerful man who spent his leisure doing odd jobs about his property. His employers said he was a workman with a "fine record."

This much only is known to the newspaper-reading public. Combined with different circumstances, the sense of responsibility, steadiness, cheerfulness Mr. Walsh expressed to those who knew him might have made spectacular headlines before this. But that possibility matters not at all. No millionaire, no statesman, artist, author, gets more out of fame and fortune than the sense they stand for work well done, responsibility fulfilled.

No one who puts into daily living the qualities which became evident in Joseph Walsh's life as he discharged his last duties, can miss the best reward that responsibility has to offer.

Robots to Newts

Book News of the Day

ONCE again M. Capek has had a vision of a world destroyed by its greed, cruelty and internecine feuds. Once again, in WAR WITH THE NEWTS, by Karel Capek (London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d. net), he recounts with biting satire and inexorable logic the parable of men who encompassed their own destruction. Last time the instruments of retribution were the Robots; on this occasion it is the Newts.

The Newts belong to an extraordinarily adaptable species, which, by a freak of nature, has been isolated since the Miocene period from contact with a more advanced environment. They are discovered by an old sea captain, who uses them in his pearling operations. His example is followed by others, and no sooner are the Newts loosed upon the world than they begin to multiply and develop with amazing rapidity. Intellectually the equal of human beings, they soon attain to the cultural level of their masters; exploited relentlessly as cheap labor, they improve on the technique that has been taught them; and, finally, when the squabbling nations arm them, they unite to play the role of Frankenstein's monster.

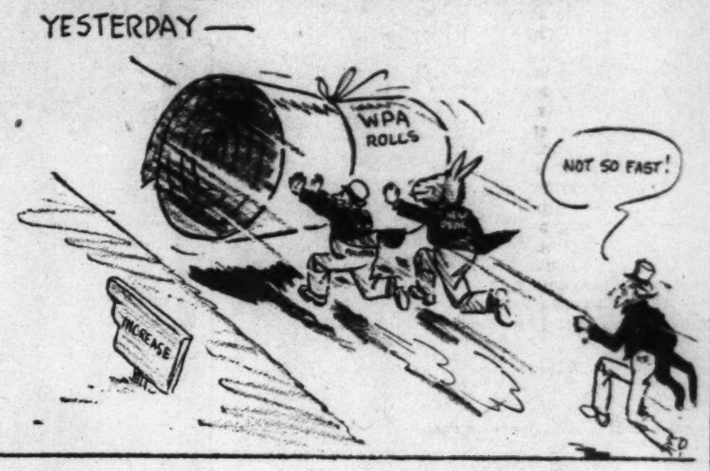
The course of events is shown to us from dozens of different angles. One period is revealed by an episode in the life of a film star, another by the queer experience of a zoo attendant; we gain much knowledge from a directors' meeting, and a hint from the jabber of two deck hands in Marseilles. We have extracts from learned monographs, and erudite lectures. Reports from the world's press give us glimpses of movements, theories, economic upheavals and political chicaneries, springing up round the problem of the Newts. Nor are we left without comment from certain celebrities who do not owe their existence to M. Capek.

It is splendidly done. The mere verisimilitude of the account, the vivid detail that so accurately suggests the whole of the contemporary scene, is in itself an achievement; but the great merit of the book lies in its scathing irony. The methods practiced in the name of politics, economics, education and all the rest are pilloried, and discomfited by the slings and arrows of outrageous wit. It is magnificent, and if it is not war, it is a massacre, anyway, of the far from innocent.

Never does M. Capek fail to hold our interest. He can sow his pages thick with Latin names, and make us smile happily; he can deal out more typographical eccentricities than Sterne ever dreamed of, and we are still amused; he can refer us to a footnote bristling with foreign and wholly fictitious publications, or fling us a paragraph in an unknown tongue—and we read on contentedly. One reason, at least, for this is that we are always aware of his serious aim—the fun may be fast and furious, but the fury is akin to righteous indignation. To the end we are entertained; but we have also been warned.

E. F.-B.

What's Happened to the Law of Gravity?



Red City of the Atlas

WHITE, gray and red are the ancient cities of this romantic land of North Africa, some of them venerable even in Roman days. There is the "white city" of Algiers to which we shall come by-and-by, the unchanged "gray city" of Fez which we have just left, and Marrakesh, "red city" in the shadow of the mighty Atlas range. It sits in a depression among the foothills and upon it the towering, snow-crowned, unconquered summits look down, somewhat as the Himalayas on Darjeeling.

Marrakesh is the bright city of North Africa, more African than Moorish truly, gay and hospitable and full of Western amenities. Among them its glories of art and architecture, somewhat tarnished today, of course, like the ancient wonders of Peking, remind that this, too, is the Orient, though two thousand miles west of Suez. There is brilliance still in the rich color ensemble of red buildings, green-and-gold of orange and lemon trees and deep blue of the African sky.

Fifteen hundred feet above the plain sits Marrakesh, gleaming in the sun like Samarkand in its olden glory. It is the middle of a huge oasis and the verdure of a fecund soil surrounds it on every hand. Above all rises majestically the great tower of Ketubia, minaret of the mosque of Yakub el-Mansur and designed by the creator of the famed Giralda in Seville. It stands sentinel-like in a rich and brilliant scene, well-watered fields full of cattle, clusters of palms and eucalypti, the red adobe walls of the peasant houses, all surrounding gay-colored Marrakesh, queen of the desert.

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A score of miles southward rise the mountains. Sometimes you can see their summits clear of clouds or mist and then the gleaming white of the upper snow and ice stands out against the deep blue sky like Konchenjunga from Darjeeling. Now and then at sunset a pink glow spreads across the 20,000-foot summits like the afterglow upon the Matterhorn. Down from these gigantic hills to the city in the oasis comes the clear sparkling water that is always pure and the snow-cooled air that exhilarates. Sultans and sheiks and pashas and mountain Caids and rich merchants from all Morocco come to Marrakesh to live in their red villas and to mingle with the tourists from every land.

And so the red city of the Atlas has developed a gaiety and a cosmopolitanism in recent years that blends strangely with the old ways. "Little Paris of Maghreb," this side of the kaleidoscopic life of Marrakesh has caused the ancient city to be called. And yet, just around the corner from the tourist hotels, behold the market place, or *souk*, thronged with the folk of every African race. White-clad Berber men and women from the foothills, even from the mountain fastnesses above where they still yield nothing to the white man's rule, wanderers of the near-by Sahara in their dark blue burnouses, soldiers of the Foreign Legion, Negroes from the Niger's shores, singers, dancers, musicians, snake charmers and jugglers crowd the market as soon as the first rays of the sun touch the red roofs of Marrakesh.

Donkeys heavy-laden with grapes, tomatoes, purple ripe figs, reddish-yellow oranges fairly bursting with juice, golden lemons and dark red pomegranates, in fragrant pack-trains from the surrounding oases are followed by long lines of camels from far places across the desert and Berbers from the mountains with their garden products and livestock.

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After the forenoon's trading the rest of the day belongs to the entertainers, to the jugglers and the fakirs and the musicians and the dancers.

A Sultan yet rules at Marrakesh, subject, of course, to the French Résident but little interfered with, and the glorious garden of the Aguedal, behind its high walls, surrounds the palace. Here, say the Moors, was probably the Garden of Eden. Anyway, if it was not it ought to have been. You may enter at certain times and wander about within certain bounds. And when you contemplate this fairylike place with its rich store of oranges, lemons, figs, pomegranates, apricots, olives and grapes, to say nothing of a hundred different blossoms, you will have to admit that the Eden claim is not without some foundation. And, says the Moor hospitably, "since this is an earthly paradise, let even the unbeliever enjoy it too, and, in enjoying, find reason to praise the great name of Allah."

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Calm After the Storm

By Frank L. Perrin

ADVICES from the front in Wisconsin seem quite studiously to emphasize the fact that at least a superficial truce is being observed following the eight-to-seven victory of the enemies of Dr. Glenn Frank, until a few weeks ago president of the State University. At least some of the members of the Board of Regents who defended Dr. Frank have entered thoughtfully upon the task of choosing from the large number of available candidates a qualified and forward-looking successor. By this action they have supplied convincing evidence of their fidelity to the important duty imposed upon them.

It was my good fortune recently to meet and talk with the members of the board, three in number, who are visiting and investigating the qualifications of college men who have applied for or who have been recommended as suitable to fill the existing vacancy. Apparently there is no dearth of available material. The university, even under present precarious conditions of control, politically speaking, stands high in the roll of first-division institutions of learning. Whatever may be said in criticism of Dr. Frank, the fact remains that he has advanced Wisconsin to the front rank. It is the sincere desire of those who must choose his successor to keep the university up to its present high standard.

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An aftermath of the star-chamber "trial" at which President Frank was finally deposed was revealed in the interview with the visiting regents. This came, with slight variations in emphasis and stage-setting, from two of the regents, one pro-Frank and the other opposed. An old friend of mine, whom I will call Mr. Daniel Grady, that being his name, arose to oratorical heights in defense of Dr. Frank in the closing hours of the hearing. He had originally approved the election of President Frank, though it seems that not always had he entirely approved of his policies.

It had been quite apparent from the beginning, according to one narrator, that the members of the board would divide, eight to seven, when the time for decision was reached. Mr. Grady, in his closing argument, referred to this predetermined ballot, saying, however, that he was convinced that what he might offer in defense of the university and Dr. Frank would not be futile when the record was made up. Illustrating the situation as he said he regarded it, he recalled a visit recently made to his boyhood home.

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In the little village, according to the story, a young woman manager of the local telephone exchange had been required to pay to the company the bill of an itinerant baseball promoter who had failed to liquidate his account for long-distance tolls before departing for new and possibly greener fields. This young woman, in turn, brought suit to recover the money which she insisted had been unjustly deducted from her salary. The case had been set for a hearing on the day following. Mr. Grady, knowing the Justice of the Peace, casually inquired how the case was likely to go. His Honor, somewhat verbose and conscious of his own official importance, rather emphatically replied that the matter would be decided according to the law and the evidence. This fidelity to duty was applauded by the visitor, quite becomingly. "Yes," said the Court, momentarily out of character, "I always decide cases impartially, and never in advance. But I will tell you one thing, my friend, and that is that the young woman is going to get her money."

Further deponent sayeth not. So far as the public is aware the record in the village court is closed. The dignified regents smiled and voted, apparently uninfluenced by the parable, they, too, being guided and persuaded only by the law and the evidence.

Apparently no final choice has been made by the governing board, and no decision may be announced until the end of the present college year. Any forecast as to what the decision may be or as to the choice that will actually be made would be hazardous. But from present indications, so far as these are apparent, the successor of Dr. Frank will be a man now connected with the university. It has been said that Governor La Follette would prefer to see the present acting president carry on until near the close of the Governor's term, in January, 1938, when he himself might succeed to the position. This is more or less speculative. Governor La Follette is, unquestionably, politically ambitious. But it cannot be forgotten that many men successful in politics have climbed the ladder from the seclusion of a university seat.

The Wide Horizon

Peace and the Franco-Soviet Pact

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

CHANCELLOR HITLER'S persistence in basing his foreign policy on an "anti-bolshevist crusade" centers diplomatic attention once again upon the Franco-Soviet pact. Germany's opposition to this treaty stands out today as one of the principal problems in the stabilization of peace in Europe.

Just what is this Franco-Soviet pact? Shorn of its phraseological veils, it is in fact neither what Germany fears, what France claims, nor what Russia wants. It is not an aggressive agreement aimed at the encirclement of Germany; neither is it an inoffensive international accord honestly open to all countries including the Reich, nor an diplomatic defensive military alliance against Germany.

It is not the aggressive direct attempt to encircle Germany which Herr Hitler brands it, for the simple reason that Germany and Russia have no common frontier.

Actually, France's claim that the treaty is a multilateral agreement open to all, including the Reich which was formally urged to join it, is hardly more justified than Germany's fears.

That Stalin sought, in the negotiations for a treaty with France, to obtain a defensive military alliance which would operate automatically and immediately in case of an attack on Russia by Germany, is no secret. But neither Edouard Herriot, who inaugurated the Franco-Russian rapprochement, nor Louis Barthou, who concluded the pact, nor yet Pierre Laval, who finally signed it, ever had any intention of committing France to an automatic military alliance.

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The wording of the "treaty of mutual assistance" clearly and carefully reserves both the League's priority in any emergency, and France's prerogative to decide, in the end, whether or not the pact is to be applied.

At present the Soviet Government is urgently insisting in Paris on the conclusion of a military "general staff accord" which would tend to convert the pact into a virtually automatic—though still strictly defensive—alliance. So far, however, no general staff arrangements worthy of the name have been made to "implement" the Franco-Soviet pact, despite Moscow's bitter complaints. But France, if she has not yet said "yes," has never said "no." And French governmental leaders do not deny that it will be difficult, not to say impossible, to put Stalin off indefinitely. Meanwhile the French pact with Russia is not the fatally decisive factor in European politics which it is sometimes inflated to appear.

So much for what the Franco-Soviet accord is not. Now for what it is.

For France, it is essentially a negative affair. Its primary aim, in the thought of French statesmen, was to seal the separation of the Soviets from the Reich and to prevent the reconstitution of a Russo-German alliance. It is too often overlooked, in the midst of Herr Hitler's present thunderbolts hurled at "Moscow Bolshevism," that the Führer Chancellor ratified, in 1933, the extension of the Russo-German treaty of Rapallo which was accompanied by military accords far more effectual and precise than anything Russia has yet obtained from France. The French think they have good reason to believe the German general staff, or certain members of it, at least, still favor the revival of this alliance between Germany and Russia, and they are determined to prevent such a development at all costs.

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Secondly, the Franco-Russian pact is an important keystone in the arch of France's alliances with the smaller powers in central and eastern Europe: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia. With Czechoslovakia, especially, France is committed to a policy of mutual military assistance in case of an unprovoked attack on either country by Germany. Strategically Czechoslovakia would be of little real aid to France in a war with Germany unless she were backed by at least a sympathetic Soviet Russia capable of furnishing food and war material. The same applies, perhaps even more forcefully, to Poland and Roumania.

Thus the Franco-Soviet pact today is a very vital element in the French scheme for preserving the status quo and peace. It is definitely defensive, and it is not directed against Germany—unless she should resort to force in an attempt to change the territorial status of central or eastern Europe.

Nevertheless, there are many people, in France as well as in America, Britain, and elsewhere, who earnestly believe that if this pact with Russia could be abrogated, the tension in Europe would be greatly lessened, if not entirely eliminated.

French apprehensions have already been greatly relieved by the reassurances of immediate military assistance in the event of unprovoked attack exchanged by Great Britain and France recently. If this *détente* can be confirmed and extended, if Germany can be brought into a broad European settlement to stop the present arms race and avert its consequences, then the Franco-Soviet pact will either lapse into oblivion with the removal of the fears that fathered it, or be ultimately displaced by a general agreement designed—not simply to defend France and her allies against an eventual attack by Germany—but sincerely to protect each country against any potential